

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Vol III No 065

2 April 1980

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KULIK SCORES 'VILE SENSATIONALISM' ON BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

LD012232 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 1 April--TASS political observer, Sergey Kulik, writes:

Certain French mass media, as if trying not to lag behind U.S. bourgeois papers and the Springer rags which specialize in anti-Soviet falsehoods, have recently obligingly been offering their pages for all kinds of dirty anti-Soviet concoctions. Yet another example of this was the obviously provocative material published today in LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS. This paper did not stint itself in devoting a whole page to insinuations that the USSR allegedly is developing... bacteriological weapons.

The fabrication is not a new one. It was dished up by the Western secret services, primarily the CIA, and certain bourgeois press organs earlier and burst every time like a soap bubble. The life of such falsehoods is all the shorter in that it is well known that it was none other than the USSR which initiated the conclusion of a convention on prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological, biological and toxic weapons and on their destruction. This convention came into force in 1975 and the Soviet Union strictly observes it.

These are the facts, but what are facts to the slanderers of LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, which echoes certain anti-Soviet circles in France, and not only in France. They even go as far as to say that the USSR not only allegedly produces chemical and biological weapons, but has even made them its "main weapon" in "the total war" being prepared against the West. This shows how far one can go when the anti-Soviet itch gives one no rest.

Incidentally, this is not just a matter of LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS pursuing vile anti-Soviet sensationalism. With the help of such deliberately unscrupulous methods the disinformers from LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS and company are counting on deceiving French and international public opinion, spreading a feeling of unfriendliness and enmity towards the Soviet people and at the same time giving satisfaction to those circles in the West, primarily in the United States and NATO, who have brought about the renaissance of the "cold war" period, their main foreign policy aim. Is it necessary to say that the appearance of such ill-intentioned falsehoods clearly contradicts the traditionally friendly relations between the USSR and France? These relations which are an important contribution to detente, are dear not only to the Soviet people, but also to the French.

CHEMICAL WARFARE EXPERIMENTS IN U.S. DENOUNCED

LD011330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The U.S. war department is preparing intensively to wage chemical and bacteriological warfare. The Washington STAR, which is close to military circles, says that Pentagon leaders, including U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, are trying to get support from Congress for the expanded program they have put forward for waging chemical and bacteriological warfare. Although this program is one of the most carefully kept secrets of the Pentagon, international affairs journalist Georgiy Pavlov remarks, reports are filtering into the American press that it is of an exceptionally extensive nature and envisages the use of truly monstrous means of subduing an enemy.

Making use of the militaristic hysteria whipped up by the present administration, the Pentagon is trying to extract money from Congress for the creation of a new generation of chemical weapons. The generals are demanding \$170 million to construct a complex for producing chemical military supplies. In all, according to figures in NEWSWEEK magazine, \$1.3 billion are to be spent in the near future on the creation of new types of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

The Pentagon's plans are arousing justified concern among the American and world public. Not so long ago it became known that the U.S. war department has carried out secret research for a number of years, using American soldiers for its experiments. In 1963-69, 6,000 U.S. Army personnel were subjected to the effects of extremely powerful drugs. Quite often these inhuman experiments culminated in serious mental disorders. People remained disabled for life.

Such experiments are certainly not the only example of illegal actions by the Pentagon and the American secret services. Southeast Asia was turned into a huge testing ground for chemical weapons during the sordid war in Indochina. The American aggressors dropped a total of 100,000 tons of different toxic chemicals on Vietnamese land alone.

The peoples of many countries which conduct a policy not to Washington's taste are the [word indistinct] of the Pentagon alchemists of death. Gases and the neutron bomb are in the same family, writes the PEOPLE'S WORLD, commenting on the Pentagon's monstrous program. The Denver POST points out that the Pentagon's desire to retain these cruel methods of warfare has no justification.

USSR, U.S., UK DISARMAMENT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD011124 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 1, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom at talks to draft a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests was held here today. The delegations will meet again on June 16, 1980.

SOVIET DELEGATE VIEWS UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD021011 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] New York, April 2, TASS--Another session of the special committee for the world conference on disarmament was held at the United Nations headquarters. The idea of the conference was put forward by the Soviet Union some time ago.

The session pointed out that the proposal to convene the most authoritative forum to discuss disarmament problems had received broad international support. The conference's universal character of the conference [as received] would allow it, as distinct from the General Assembly sessions, to take decisions binding on all states.

The experience gained during many years of considering disarmament issues at the United Nations shows that recommendations alone are not sufficient for making headway in this field, said V. Shustov, delegate of the Soviet Union. It is essential that states should assume concrete commitments in keeping with which practical measures to reduce and liquidate military arsenals would be taken.

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CMEA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD012044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee has opened in Moscow. Taking part in the meeting are representatives of countries in the Executive Committee, deputy heads of governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and also the permanent representative of Yugoslavia to CMEA. Questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation arising out of the decisions of the 33d meeting of the council's session are being reviewed.

CMEA Programs Viewed

LD020816 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 2, TASS--TASS economic commentator Aleksandr Stroganov writes:

The implementation of five long-term purpose-oriented programmes of cooperation worked out by the CMEA countries is being started. The main aim of these programmes adopted by the 32nd meeting of the CMEA session in 1978 and the 33rd meeting of the CMEA session in 1979 is to ensure by common efforts the rapidly growing needs in energy, fuel and the main types of raw materials, to meet fuller the demand for food products and industrial consumer goods, to raise the level of machine building and speed up the development of transport.

But approval of the programmes is merely the initial stage of the work. The long-term purpose oriented programmes of cooperation must be specified in a system of agreements that determine the terms and deadlines for cooperation and commitments of participating countries. This is why the 94th meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee attended by representatives of the countries, deputy heads of governments, is discussing the progress in the working out of the agreements drafted in the CMEA bodies. This meeting opened in Moscow on Tuesday.

52 agreements between CMEA countries were already signed in the framework of the implementation of the long-term purpose-oriented programmes of cooperation. The most important of them are the agreements on cooperation in the long-term development of joint power systems of the CMEA countries for the period up to the year 1990, on multilateral specialisation and cooperation of production and mutual deliveries of equipment for atomic power stations, on cooperation in the construction of the Khmelnitskiy atomic power station in the USSR and the laying out of electric transmission lines to the Polish city of Rzeszow, on cooperation in intensifying geological prospecting in Cuba, on specialisation and cooperation of production in the manufacture of energy-consuming and less energy-consuming chemical products.

A number of agreements was also signed on the development of machine building to meet the requirements of other branches of the national economy in up-to-date equipment manufactured on the basis of specialisation and cooperation of production.

31 more agreements are planned to be concluded in the period up to the 34th CMEA session that is to be held in the summer in Prague. And altogether more than 150 agreements will be concluded. So the implementation of the long-term purpose-oriented programmes is a vast and complex work.

120 multilateral and 660 bilateral agreements of CMEA countries are operating now. These agreements refer to a large number of products of machine building, radio engineering, electronic industry and other branches. Under these agreements, the volume of deliveries in the sphere of machine building alone amounted in 1979 to over eight thousand million rubles, an increase of 8.1 per cent in 1978.

And though already now these deliveries make up more than one third of the entire export of products in machine building, the volume of products manufactured on the basis of specialisation and cooperation will increase considerably in the next five-year plan period (1981-1985) as a result of the implementation of the long-term purpose-oriented programmes of cooperation.

In the implementation of these programmes of cooperation CMEA countries attach principled significance to assisting the countries that are less developed economically--Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam--in speeding up the development of their national economies. The key branches of industry and agriculture are being intensively developed in these countries with fraternal assistance of other CMEA countries. Pooling their efforts, the CMEA countries are confidently forging ahead. Their national incomes over three decades increased ten-fold and their industrial output went up 17-fold, which is respectively, thrice and four times the figures for capitalist countries.

CONFERENCE ON LENINISM, MODERN IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE HELD

LD011515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "All-Conquering Teachings"]

[Text] Sofia, 19 March--"Leninism and the Present-Day Ideological Struggle" is the theme of an international scientific and theoretical conference which has opened in Sofia. It is organized by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Institute of Contemporary Social Theories and by the academies of sciences of the socialist countries. Taking part in the conference's work are representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Kampuchea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and also Greece, Cyprus and Turkey.

The BCP Central Committee message of greetings to the conference participants stresses the worldwide historical significance of the teaching of V.I. Lenin, that brilliant theorist and the greatest strategist and tactician of the world proletariat.

The speakers note that the CPSU and the other fraternal parties, continuing the Leninist traditions of a creative attitude to theory and enriching Marxism-Leninism with new theses and conclusions, are striving to insure continuity in the development of revolutionary thinking and are waging a resolute struggle against anti-Leninist concepts.

End of Conference

LD281151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Text] Sofia, 20 March--An international scientific and theoretical conference on the theme of "Leninism and the Present-Day Ideological Struggle," devoted to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, has concluded.

The conference participants' speeches creatively summarized the experience of communist and workers parties in exposing bourgeois critics of Leninism. It was stressed that the world revolutionary process and the practice of socialist and communist building in the socialist community countries confirm the worldwide significance of Leninism in the struggle for social progress in the era of the revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism.

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COMMUNIST RELATIONS

ACADEMICIANS CONDEMN HEGEMONIST POLICY AT PRC PARLEY

LD252326 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 25, TASS--"The PRC's Great-Han Policy Vis-a-Vis the Developing Countries" is the name of the conference, which opened in Moscow today with the participation of leading scholars of socialist countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The conference has been sponsored by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Greeting the participants in the conference, Academician Petr Fedoseyev, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, pointed out that now imperialism is stepping up its aggressive actions in the international arena, the attempts of the Beijing leaders at splitting the camp of peace and socialism constitute a special danger. "Their actions are becoming especially dangerous to the whole world and in particular to the national liberation movement in the developing countries." Academician Fedoseyev drew attention to the unprincipled character of the PRC's chauvinistic hegemonic policy. "It is drawing closely with the aggressive designs of imperialism and reactionary forces in the Third World in their striving to undermine the forces of socialism and the national liberation movement. The Chinese leadership, which has struck alliance with imperialism, has turned into imperialism's strike force, said Mikhail Sladkovskiy, director of the Institute of the Far East, in his address at the conference. The scholar pointed out that the Beijing leaders are trying to camouflage the essence of their policy, which is directed against the socialist countries and the interests of the developing countries, are presenting it in a veiled form. Therefore it is the aim of Sinologists to expose this policy, Sladkovskiy said. The conference will last three days.

LCY, PZPR, PCF AIDES CONFER ON WORLD, COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

LD261147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 23 March, TASS--Representatives of the LCY, the PZPR and the French Communist Party have met here. As the TANJUG agency reports, during the meeting there was an exchange of opinions on certain questions of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON HONECKER REMARKS AT KULIKOV MEETING

LD261545 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Text] Berlin, 19 March, TASS--E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces. During the meeting Honecker noted the Warsaw Pact's outstanding contribution to the collective defense of socialism and the safeguarding of peace. He pointed to the course dangerous to peace steered by imperialist circles, particularly U.S. imperialist circles, who are aggravating the international situation. The decision of the Brussels NATO Council session and the unbridled arms race are aimed at changing the international correlation of forces in favor of imperialism. In this connection, Honecker stressed, the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist community states, will do everything necessary to strengthen peace and promote detente and disarmament.

WARSAW PACT'S KULIKOV PAYS 'BRIEF' VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

For Czechoslovak media reportage on the visit to the CSSR by Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 28 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PRAVDA: ZHUKOV REVIEWS WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

LD311451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov untitled international review]

[Text] The events of the past week have convincingly confirmed that concern at imperialist forces' intrigues against detente and the determination to rebuff these intrigues are growing throughout the world.

However the bourgeois press may jabber about the alleged "Soviet threat," we cannot fail to see that the real threat to the cause of peace is presented by the U.S. administration's reversion to a dangerous hegemonistic policy whose aim was defined as follows by President Carter back on 10 June 1977 in a talk with the editors of U.S. magazines: "I personally would like.... to issue an aggressive challenge to the Soviet Union and other countries... to acquire influence in all regions of the world which in our opinion are now of decisive significance or will acquire such significance in 10-15 years."

This dangerous adventurist line is opposed by the Soviet Union's clear-cut, consistently pursued Leninist foreign policy course aimed at preserving and strengthening peaceful coexistence among countries with different political systems, which is meeting with increasingly active support from all peace-loving peoples.

Rallying of Peace-Loving Forces

The mighty community of the socialist countries remains the bulwark of peace-loving mankind. Its onward development was again demonstrated by the 12th MSZMP Congress, which ended Thursday. The congress graphically showed the indestructible cohesion of the union of fraternal socialist states, whose strength is increasingly growing. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said back in 1972 when he spoke to the workers of the Tsepel combine in Budapest, "when we pool our efforts, it is not simply an addition but a multiplication of our powers which emerges as a result."

The long-term program to develop production specialization and sharing through 1990 signed by the Soviet Union and Hungary, like a number of similar bilateral agreements between other community countries, expressively recalls the fact that in planning their development they proceed from the prospect of the conservation of peace. The results of the recent CPCZ Central Committee plenum attest to the same thing.

In the report published this week on the results of the Soviet-Czechoslovak talks in Moscow the two states' foreign ministers said that the USSR and the CSSR, together with the other socialist countries, resolutely fit their dynamic and constructive policy against the attempts by imperialist forces to reverse the line of detente, impose a new round of the arms race, interfere in other peoples' internal affairs and create new hotbeds of crisis.

The peace-loving public's protests against these aggressive actions by the United States and its allies are being heard increasingly loudly now throughout the world. The International Conference for Peace and Security in Asia which ended in Delhi this week demanded that the United States and its allies fully halt their interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and condemned the U.S. administration for its claims to some kind of "right" to interfere in the Persian Gulf states' affairs.

The International Conference Against Imperialist Bases and for Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean, in which about 50 delegations from European, Asian and African countries are taking part and which opened in the Maltese capital the day before yesterday, also actively opposed the dangerous designs of the U.S. and NATO military. Opening the conference, (D Brinket) deputy leader of the Malta Labor Party, rightly noted that under conditions where imperialism has steered a course toward undermining detente and increasing military tension, the activation of the struggle against aggressive imperialist forces assumes paramount significance.

The intensifying antimilitary demonstrations in the United States itself and allied countries were an event of some importance last week.

The letter, I published last week, from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to a large group of U.S. scientists who had issued a statement on the danger of nuclear war has evoked widespread comment everywhere. The scientists appealed to the Soviet leader and to President Carter to ease the tension in relations between the United States and the USSR, ban the use of all types of nuclear weapons and start destroying nuclear arsenals. L. I. Brezhnev immediately replied to this appeal. Recalling that the USSR consistently advocates banning nuclear and all other types of weapons of mass destruction, he supported the initiative of the alarmed U.S. scientists. But the White House is still remaining sullenly silent. And this, of course, is no accident.

Yesterday's Policy

The reports now arriving from the United States show that the locomotive of U.S. policy is continuing to travel at full speed back into the fifties, when the U.S. administration steered a "Brinkmanship" course. The notorious strategy of the anticommunist fanatic Dulles who, as the U.S. scholar R. Barnett recalled in his book "The Giants. Russia and America," believed that "the Bolsheviks are the devil's offspring" and, following his predecessors--the reactionary figures of the twenties--believed that "stable and peaceful relations demand many fundamental changes within the USSR" is being resurrected in the United States.

It is hard to believe that the Pentagon seriously expects the United States to be able to attain this goal: If it failed in its attempts to achieve "changes within the USSR" in the past, then such designs now are simply ludicrous. But the U.S. generals, who serve the military-industrial complex, are cunningly using this buildup of anticommunist hysteria in order to facilitate the passage through Congress of fabulously inflated military budgets and to justify the seizure of more and more new bases on all continents.

Attention is drawn by the campaign--which has intensified in the United States in the past few days--in favor of renouncing the SALT II strategic nuclear arms limitation treaty signed in Vienna last summer, which, as is well known has still not entered into force since at Carter's suggestion the U.S. Senate has deferred its ratification indefinitely. The President himself lent impetus to this new campaign whose aim is to mount a totally unrestricted arms race. He recently declared at a press conference that he might announce that "the treaty's terms are no longer binding if, after consulting with the Senate, he reached the conclusion that the United States is no longer interested in it."

True, after this statement, which caused a great outcry, the State Department said that the U.S. administration still intended "to adhere to this agreement." But then the New York TIMES announced that "a growing number of officials are confidentially advocating that the treaty be renounced." Moreover, the newspaper mentions the possibility of such a "delicate step" as the renunciation of the 1972 treaty limiting ABM systems since, you see, "defense department circles are displaying mounting interest in resuming work on ABM missiles."

At the same time the campaign to expand the U.S. military presence in "key regions of the world" is continuing and is being intensified. And this is also a symptom of a revision to yesterday's policy, when Washington said openly that the United States should play the part of "world policeman," suppressing revolutionary and national liberation movements everywhere.

Here special attention is paid to the Persian Gulf region, which the United States has brazenly declared to be virtually the Americans' own national property, since it is there that the oil the country needs is extracted.

It is natural that the shift toward the adventurist policy of the cold war period--a shift has become sharply apparent in Washington--should be causing increasingly acute alarm among the U.S. NATO allies. For they are not even being consulted when these sharp turns are made. Enumerating examples where U.S. allies are refusing to "click their heels and say 'yes, sir,'" the well-known American figure George Ball, a former under secretary of state, wrote recently in the Washington POST: "Such incidents have merely strengthened the suspicion in Europe that the Carter White House formulates its policy in the context of a pre-Copernican cosmogony, proceeding from the premise that the world revolves around Washington."

It remains to be seen how events develop further. But it is already clear that the yesterday's policy adopted in Washington has no future. Sober-minded American politicians realize this, and it was evidently no coincidence that U.S. presidential candidate E. Kennedy recently declared: "It is time to think of a strategy which we will be able to implement consistently, which our allies will support and which the Soviet Union will respect."

Dangerous Partner

Only in Beijing does the present adventurist U.S. policy elicit tumultuous applause. This is understandable, for people there sleep and dream of how to embroil the socialist and capitalist countries with each other and warm their hands on the nuclear bonfire. It is no coincidence that the Chinese delegation headed by Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin which visited Washington this week not only approved the anti-Soviet U.S. stance but also made it clear, as the Washington POST wrote, that China hopes that "the United States will take even more concrete measures" against the USSR.

By all accounts, the United States is trying increasingly overtly to play the notorious "China Card" against the socialist countries--it is now going so far as to deliver arms to Beijing in the naive hope that it will use them in accordance with American interests. But in so doing it forgets that, in playing the game, Beijing intends to be guided by its own considerations.

By all accounts, the Beijing leaders' chief concern now is to procure modern arms by any means, as the failure of their adventure against Vietnam convincingly demonstrated the weakness of the Chinese Armed Forces. In their search for weapons Chinese emissaries are now scouring all Western countries.

It was announced recently during the Chinese delegation's stay in Washington that the United States has decided to sell to China "hardware which could be used for military purposes"-- C-130 military transport, aircraft, telecommunications systems and so forth.

After looking to Washington pending its decision, certain U.S. allies are in turn hastening to "do business" in arms deliveries to China. British Defense Secretary F. Pym hurried off to Beijing this week with the intention of staking a claim to the Chinese market. However, as news agencies reported, the Chinese authorities, encouraged by the success of their talks with the United States, showed themselves to be difficult partners. Pym has not yet succeeded in concluding a deal to sell China 70-100 vertical takeoff aircraft--the Chinese have stated that the price (\$6 million each) is too high.

"At the same time," the DAILY TELEGRAPH's Beijing correspondent reported citing "officials," "The Chinese have asked F. Pym to sell them Tornado aircraft, which are not yet in service with the British Air Force." (These attack aircraft have been designed jointly by Britain, the FRG and Italy and, as the newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE declared 27 March, "the FRG Government will hardly agree to allow the export of this aircraft to China").

Is there any need to demonstrate how shortsighted is the stand taken by the NATO countries' dealers who reckon on making a little extra on such deals and who myopically believe that arms sold to China will be used only in the direction in which these gentlemen would like them to be used? Have the lessons of history really taught them nothing?

Such questions are now being raised increasingly frequently even in the United States. As recently as last Thursday the Washington POST reported that, according to American intelligences China has developed "a missile capable of hitting targets on U.S. territory" and "can now threaten America with nuclear devastation" and warned that "friendly relations" between the United States and China "are, at best, unstable and could evaporate at any moment." "The Chinese continue to regard the United States as their chief enemy after the Russians," this newspaper recalled.

"The China card is a bad deal," the American magazine NATION rightly warns the Chamberlains of the eighties. And it asks a legitimate question: "If this is not playing with the fate of the world, what should it be called?"

The Cause of Peace Is in the Peoples' Hands

Such questions are being put increasingly frequently to the U.S. leaders by alarmed public opinion.

Speaking in New York only a few days ago, G. Kennan, a veteran of the American diplomatic service, recalled that the peoples of the USSR and the United States have never been enemies and have never fought each other. He sharply criticized those who take "an approach to Soviet-American relations based on military criteria" and argue about the possibility of a new war which, as he rightly said, would be "an act of monstrous' madness."

The peoples' movement to bridle warmongers, to end the arms race and to preserve and strengthen detente--a movement which is spreading increasingly wide--is not assuming ever-increasing significance. The Soviet Union is in the vanguard of this struggle. As L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "we do not want to forgo any of the good things achieved in the international arena in the seventies. Moreover, we consider it essential to advance further. This applies both to curbing the arms race, and to liquidating the conflict situations in Southeast Asia and in the Near and Middle East and to turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, as proposed by the littoral states. For us every road is acceptable and desired if it leads to lasting peace."

The cause of peace is in the peoples' hands. The future of all mankind depends on their struggle to preserve and strengthen detente. And the sooner this struggle assumes a still more massive and effective nature, the more quickly the present counteroffensive by the forces of war will be halted and reversed.

PRAVDA NOTES DIFFERENCES AT UNCTAD MEETING

LD291521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Different Approach"]

[Text] Geneva, 21 March--The 11th Special Session of UNCTAD has completed its work in Geneva. It was convened to examine proposals relating to UNCTAD's contribution to elaborating a new international development strategy for the eighties.

Since, because of the Western powers' attitude, the session participants did not succeed in elaborating general proposals, three documents were adopted presented by the developing countries, the Western countries and the socialist states.

The developing countries' document contains a number of specific proposals aimed at a real restructuring of existing international economic relations on a just basis. At the same time a number of provisions of this document ignore the obvious fact that in the modern world there are different social systems and fundamentally different approaches and methods in cooperation with the developing countries.

The Western countries' document is made up of generalities and does not contain any specific proposals.

The document of the group of socialist countries points out that attempts to resolve problems of international economic relations from a position of strength and diktat and by methods of illegal economic boycotts and blockades are incompatible with the goals of developing equal and mutual beneficial international trade and economic cooperation. Such an approach, in the group's opinion, must be reflected in a general document devoted to questions of strategy for the eighties.

PRAVDA: ASIA PEACE CONFERENCE SCORES IMPERIALISM, PRC

LD291359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondents V. Shurygin and B. Chekhonin report: "Peace and Security for Asia"]

[Text] Delhi, 25 March--The International Conference for Peace and Security in Asia finished its work here today.

The conference resolutely condemned the U.S. administration in connection with its claims to the right to military interference in the internal affairs of Persian Gulf states. The resolution on this question contains an appeal for a broad campaign for the speedy withdrawal of the American naval fleet from the region's waters and for a rebuff to the American policy of military interventions, including with the use of the "quick reaction corps."

The resolution on Afghanistan notes that the hostile slander campaign which has been unleashed by imperialism against that country pursues the goal of justifying an unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region and also intimidating countries in the region which implement an independent and progressive policy. The resolution notes that the United States and its allies must stop interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs altogether and respect its security and sovereignty.

The delegates to the international forum also unanimously adopted a resolution on Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. The conference, the document says, demands an immediate end to China's armed provocations against Vietnam and to all acts of aggression, interference and subversion against Laos and Kampuchea. The conference appealed to all countries to recognize the legitimate Government of Kampuchea--the People's Revolutionary Council.

The conference participants expressed deep concern in connection with imperialist circles' attempts to use events in Afghanistan as a pretext for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. They condemned these attempts as uncerecermonious interference in the international sports movement, which has always served the cause of peace and mutual understanding between peoples.

The conference adopted the forum's basic concluding document--the Declaration for Peace and Security in Asia. We, representatives of broad strata of the international public, express profound concern at the buildup of imperialism's military might throughout the world, and in particular the unprecedented concentration of U.S. Armed Forces in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the declaration states. This constitutes a serious threat to the peoples' sovereignty, the climate of trust between nations and the cause of peace and security throughout the world. The document resolutely condemns the NATO decision, adopted under U.S. pressure, to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which violates the strategic equilibrium of forces and creates the conditions for a new spiral in the arms race.

The declaration condemns deliveries of American and Chinese weapons to Pakistan and stresses that this is a threat to the security of India and other South Asian states. The existence of secret collusion between the United States and China is undermining stability in Asia and constitutes a serious threat to peace not only on this continent but throughout the world, the document says. Summing up the results of the conference's work, Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council said: The conference for peace and security in Asia was one of the most important forums of the world public in recent years. Its participants discussed key questions of concern to mankind.

The prominent international figure assessed highly the tremendous contribution made by the Soviet Union and L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally to the cause of averting a new world war and the cause of detente and disarmament.

'SPOKESMEN', PRESS ON CARTER'S MOVES REGARDING IRAN

LD011420 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, April 1, TASS--President J. Carter who had unexpectedly cancelled his statement he was to make yesterday at a trade union convention, had an emergency White House meeting of the National Security Council and met leaders of the Congress. J. Powell, White House spokesman, said that the topic of these discussions was the events that had occurred in Iran after the previous, March 22, meeting of the National Security Council at Camp David. He also disclosed that President Carter was to make today an address to the American people concerning the events in Iran.

The spokesman refused to reveal the content of Washington's recent messages to the Iranian leaders and categorically denied speculation that in these messages the United States had admitted its responsibility for the crimes of the former shah against the people of Iran.

At the same time H. Carter, an official spokesman of the U.S. State Department, showing Washington's confusion and inconsistency, made a new contradictory statement. He denied the very fact that the U.S. President had sent any messages to the Iranian leaders and ruled out the possibility that such a message might have been set on J. Carter's behalf by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. At the same time the State Department spokesman admitted that Washington and Tehran had exchanged lately messages at governmental level.

American press reports indicate that the President and his foreign policy advisers have worked out a new series of political and economic measures to "punish" Iran. The news agency UPI says that the presidential messages were meant to tell the Iranians that the United States left no choice for them but to meet the American demands and to release staff members of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran who are detained on a charge of espionage. The press says that among the measures considered by Washington was the tightening and official prolongation of the economic embargo that had been actually introduced by the United States against Iran since the beginning of the crisis, and the reduction of the Iranian diplomatic personnel in the USA.

Washington seeks to draw its allies into its repressive campaign against Iran. Answering correspondents' questions, the White House spokesman said that the "intensive efforts" made in recent days by the U.S. administration touched not only the two countries. President Carter, the New York TIMES stresses, will seek joint allied actions against Iran. But, as is admitted by the Washington POST, Carter's intention to reimpose economic sanctions against Iran do not seem to have much support from Washington's leading allies.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS DEPORTATION ORDER ON IRANIANS

LD01149 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The American Supreme Court has turned down the appeal of Iranian students whom the Carter administration intends to deport in retaliation for the seizure of the United States Embassy in Tehran. The administration intends to deport 7,000 Iranians studying in the United States. This measure is part of a program of sanctions against Iran. Among other possible reprisals observers mention expulsion of Iranian diplomats, an embargo on trade and even a naval blockade of Iran.

BOVIN SEES NO HOPE OF SUCCESS FOR CAMP DAVID 'RESCUE' PLAN

ID011135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article: "Rescuing Camp David..."]

[Text] It has long been rumored that the Camp David three--J. Carter, M. Begin and A. as-Sadat--are preparing for new talks. This is no longer rumor. The U.S. President has proposed that the Israeli prime minister and Egyptian president come to Washington. First there are to be talks with As-Sadat, then with Begin. It cannot be ruled out that after this the creators of Camp David will gather for a plenary session, so to speak.

The state of discussions on Palestinian "autonomy" will be discussed. According to the Camp David "framework," 1 year was set aside for these talks. It ends on 26 May. All the indications are that the sides will not have reached agreement by the appointed date. This would be a serious blow for the policy and prestige of the United States and Egypt. For Israel this would simply be another episode on the path toward annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Thus Carter and As-Sadat will do the maximum possible to get out of the Camp David pit they have dug for themselves. As for Begin, the aforementioned pit is his fortress and he will be doing his utmost to stay in it.

Such is the present situation. To explain it to anyone who wants to probe the complex interweaving of interests in the Near East, let us turn back to the origins of the Camp David agreements. The previous U.S. administration tried, albeit inconsistently, to adapt U.S. policy to the changing world. The present Washington strategists have set themselves a different task: To adapt this very world to Washington's notions and policy. Applied to the Near East, this meant ignoring the substance of the conflict and striving to exclude the Soviet Union from participating in the solution of the conflict. Having reneged on the joint Soviet-American statement of 1 October 1977, the White House set a course aimed at unilateral actions designed to replace a comprehensive settlement by a separate Israeli-Egyptian understanding. Carter was taking a risk, of course, but the goal--the strengthening of American positions in the Near East--justified this risk. Thus Camp David was born.

From the viewpoint of the Palestinian problem, which is the heart of the Near East conflict, Camp David marked the complete triumph of the Israeli concept in its most rigid Begin-style variation: talks on Palestinian "autonomy" without and against the PLO; "complete autonomy" for the Palestinians with the continued presence of Israeli occupation forces in key regions of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; "self-government" for the Palestinians excluding the realization of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. I still do not know who was deceiving whom, but everyone was playing the hypocrite. Begin's mournful sighs concealed his victory, and As-Sadat's triumphant expression his defeat. Carter was jubilant, informing the whole world that he had finally figured out how to square the circle.

Everything resumed its proper place when the celebratory clink of champagne glasses gave way to the humdrum daily round of diplomacy. Referring to the Camp David agreements, As-Sadat demanded "full autonomy," and attempted to prove to himself and the Arabs that this was the first step along the path toward Palestinian self-determination. Citing the same agreements, Begin considered "full autonomy" merely a legal form for perpetuating Israeli domination. And Carter? As As-Sadat's "friend" he attempted to persuade Begin to show "flexibility," but as Begin's "friend" he immediately turned his words the other way around. There could only be one result--10 months of talks have produced nothing. And Mr Dayan warns: "...If we do not find a solution to the Palestinian problem, we will find ourselves on a powder keg which may well explode."

Such a prospect makes former optimists nervous. But apart from that, it makes people think, it makes them ponder where Camp David is leading after all. "Is it expedient," the Washington POST inquires, "to proceed agonizingly step by step along the Camp David road toward the introduction of 'autonomy' for the Palestinians? Or is it perhaps better to recognize that autonomy is doomed to failure and switch to an alternative goal--self-determination for the Palestinians and confrontation with Israel--to tear up the Camp David agreements and thereby lay the foundation for the formation of a new policy?" The newspaper chooses the first option, but the very raising of the question is highly symptomatic.

It goes without saying that Carter will try to rescue his own creation and, with it, his prestige. But since Begin, who has long had the bit between his teeth, is impervious to any "powder keg," the forthcoming rescue operation cannot save anyone or anything.

ANTI-CUBA ALLEGATIONS USED TO PREPARE EL SALVADOR INTERVENTION

LD020921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed comment under the rubric "Apt Remarks" from R. Tushnet roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Threat of Intervention"]

[Text] The killing of Archbishop Arnulfo Romero, who opposed American interference in El Salvador's internal affairs, has given rise to countrywide anger and indignation. Without a shadow of doubt the murderers' hands were guided by the forces which are striving to establish a harsh military-fascist regime of the Pinochet type in El Salvador so as to attempt to beat back the growing wave of popular protest with bloody repressions.

These intentions coincide completely with the strategic designs of the United States, which is verbally supporting the utterly bankrupt junta but in the long term is gambling on extreme fighting forces in the El Salvador military, which are openly engaging in saber-rattling. Official Washington is building its interventionist plans on the basis of calculations involving a reactionary counter-coup by these circles. And in the meantime American arms are flowing abundantly into El Salvador through the Pentagon.

Attention is drawn to the following fact: Under the dome of the American capital, anti-Cuban hysteria is gathering force: Two high-ranking figures in the State Department and the Pentagon--Bushnell and Kramer--made what is by no means a new attempt to explain the upsurge in the revolutionary movement in El Salvador in terms of "Cuban actions." Under cover of the noise of this provocative campaign the United States is preparing for direct armed interference in El Salvador's affairs.

MAIN STAKE IN EL SALVADOR: CARTER DOCTRINE 'ARMED INTERFERENCE'

LD011707 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Next our observer Ruslan Tushnet looks at the American policy towards El Salvador:

El Salvador has entered a period marked by deep political crisis. The question is: Who will take over--the capitalist oligarchy, which maintains its rule with the help of dictatorial methods, or the people of El Salvador, who rose up to fight the present regime? The military and civilian junta that succeeded the ruthless Romero dictatorship has found itself in complete isolation. In these conditions the ruling (?top) and their political guardians from the United States are doing all they can to quell the revolutionary upsurge and leave the privileges of the ruling class intact.

SOVIET-CHINESE TREATY 'NOT OBSOLETE', BASIC POLICY 'CHANGE'S'

OW011515 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Alekseyev: "Currying Favor With the Imperialists"]

[Text] April 1980 is the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance which was signed in February 1950. Everyone knows that on 3 April 1979 the Chinese Government announced its determination to terminate the treaty. The Chinese side resorted to fabricating various wornout themes to defend its action, such as saying, "the treaty is obsolete and does not meet practical needs," "the obligations mentioned in the treaty have been trampled on, and not owing to China's fault," and "the treaty exists in name only." In this connection, Soviet Sinologist Alekseyev writes:

None of these wornout themes corresponds with facts. At present, many Chinese people still remember that the Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance signed in Moscow 30 years ago, on 14 February 1950, played a very important historical role in strengthening peace and security in the Far East and in the world, consolidating the internal security and international prestige of the young PRC and solving its economic and cultural construction problems. For example, one may recall that, at the 1953 Beijing meeting to mark the third anniversary of the signing of this treaty, Liu Shaoqi said: At present it is quite clear that owing to the existence of this treaty and the friendship and alliance between the two great nations, the Soviet Union and China, we could successfully carry out the struggle against U.S. aggression to help the Korean people. As a result, U.S. imperialism was defeated and met with serious difficulties in Korea and its attempt to touch off a worldwide war of aggression was checked and foiled.

At a Soviet-Chinese friendship meeting in Moscow in December 1960, Liu Shaoqi said: Like during the revolution, the Chinese people have received great help from the Soviet Union in their socialist construction. Please allow me once again to express the Chinese people's thanks to the Soviet people.

All this shows that the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty served the true interests of the Chinese people. It reflected the Soviet and Chinese people's firm desire to coexist in peace and friendship. Facts show that the treaty is not obsolete, but that the Chinese leaders have changed their basic policy. Everyone knows that in the early part of the 1960's Mao Zedong and his followers ran counter to the Chinese people's interests and took the road of suspending cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist nations and of openly opposing world socialism. The Chinese leaders' viewpoint is that this treaty has become a stumbling block to their close collaboration with the imperialists.

To curry favor with certain imperialist blocs, the Chinese leaders have stepped up their propaganda claim that their stand towards the Soviet Union cannot be compromised. For example, as early as in November 1976, in an interview with French correspondents, Vice Premier Li Xiannian stressed that improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations could not be realized tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. Other Chinese leaders have made similar statements. It is precisely because they want to curry favor with the imperialists that the Chinese leaders announced the termination of the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty. With their anti-Soviet stand, the Chinese leaders have taken the road of allying themselves with imperialism politically as well as militarily. Such a policy has nothing in common with the interests of the Chinese people; it only serves the imperialists' interests. The imperialists are using China to serve their own global objectives.

Statements of certain Washington politicians indicate that they are ready to back the Junta through thick and thin, especially after the rightwing Christian Democratic were included into it. On the whole, however, the American strategy towards El Salvador develops in a direction that fits logically in what is now known as the Carter doctrine. That is, the main stake is put on direct military interference. The Pentagon and the White House hawks believe that the mounting people's movement against the present regime in El Salvador can be suppressed only if an alliance is formed with the rightwing El Salvador military and the dictatorial regimes in Guatemala and Honduras. The Washington administration sets its sights not on keeping the Junta in power but on encouraging a reactionary takeover that would lead to the establishment of a military fascist regime of the Pinochet type.

Against the background of this plan one may regard as sheer hypocrisy American regrets over the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, who felt strongly against American interference in the domestic affairs of his country. This assassination plays exactly into the hands of those who are hatching interventionist plans with regard to El Salvador. It allows to aggravate the situation in the country even further and launch massive reprisals against the democratic forces as a prelude to an armed invasion of the country.

In line with this expansionist orientation military preparations are underway for an anti-El Salvador operation. Newspapers in Central American countries report that more and more consignments of American arms and military equipment are arriving in El Salvador. A training center of the Salvador Armed Forces in Zacatecoluca is being converted into a major strategic point. Dozens of Pentagon instructors have already arrived in the country to train the Salvador Army in the anti-guerrilla warfare methods the military training camps of neighboring Guatemala have become unusually active. Concentrated in them is the motley crowd of mercenaries who include the remaining Somoza guards.

As you can see, the machine of intervention in El Salvador has been set in motion. Fear of the repetition of Nicaragua events pushes the United States on the road of a new armed venture. This road, however, has never brought laurels either to the country or to its people.

'GALLANT EAGLE-80' MANEUVERS HELD IN CALIFORNIA

LD280739 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[From "Own Information-TASS" roundup under the rubric "Foreign Military News": "Maneuvers, Exercises"]

[Text] Pentagon maneuvers code-named "Gallant Eagle-80" have ended in California's Mojave Desert. Some 25,000 soldiers and officers, 137 aircraft, 114 helicopters and 567 armored carriers and tanks participated in this militarist demonstration, which was made as close as possible to combat conditions.

According to a report in the Los Angeles TIMES, General Warner, who commanded the maneuvers, declared that they were held in connection with the development of events in Iran and Afghanistan with a view to rehearsing an operational airlift of troops and combat hardware to the Near East and the Persian Gulf region, as well as organizing under combat conditions coordinated operations by different categories of troops.

The "Gallant Eagle-80" maneuvers were essentially the first major test of the strength of the interventionist "quick reaction corps."

UIGUR PRESS USED TO FOMENT UNREST IN PRC

LD291451 [Editorial Report LD] Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 21 March 1980 carries on page 5 a 900-word Raymond van den Boogaard report on signs that the national aspirations of the Uigur national minority in the Soviet Union may be used by the authorities as a weapon against China, which also has a substantial Uigur minority:

"East Turkestan is our sacred country, our great pride and our eternal and never failing voice. Let us fight to the bitter end against the Chinese imperialists for the freedom and full independence of east Turkestan." This statement appears in a small newspaper which for the past year has been sent to Uigurs living in the West. It is called the 'Voice of East Turkestan' and looks rather primitive, comprising copies of handwritten articles which are difficult to read.

"All the indications are that the newspaper comes from the Soviet Union, although this impression is carefully avoided in the articles. Uigurs in West Germany who are receiving the newspaper without having requested it, say that it is posted in Alma-Ata, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan.

"Some 200,000 Uigurs live in the Soviet republics of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirguizia and Turkmenia and their national consciousness is strongly encouraged by the Soviet authorities. This policy seems to be principally a result of the fact that the vast majority of Uigurs live in impoverished east Turkestan or the Chinese province of Xinjiang. They number 5 million people and make up three fourths of Xinjiang's population.

"In the 'Voice of East Turkestan' but also in the Uigur-language press in the Soviet Union, the miserable lot of Uigurs groaning under Chinese tyranny is painted in lurid colors."

Boogaard goes on to describe how Uigur culture is encouraged by the Soviet authorities, but comments:

"The encouragement of Uigur national consciousness with the obvious intention of destabilizing the situation in the neighboring Chinese province also carries a clear risk for the USSR. National minorities are only a marginal problem for Beijing but the Soviet Union is essentially a multinational empire."

PRC POLICY TOWARD DEVELOPING LANDS DISCUSSED

LD011003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Scientific Conference"]

[Text] On 25-27 March the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Institute in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies, Africa and Latin America institutes and other scientific establishments held a theoretical conference on the subject "China's Policy Toward Developing Countries." Bulgarian, Hungarian, Vietnamese, GDR, Cuban, Mongolian, Polish and CSSR scientists participated in it. P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, greeted the conference participants.

The speakers at the conference made a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the Chinese leadership's activities with regard to developing countries. It was emphasized that Beijing's great-power, expansionist policy is aimed at undermining the national liberation movement, as evidenced by the events of recent years in Southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East, Africa and other parts of the world. Note was made of the need to rally all progressive forces to counter Beijing's hegemonist plans and its attempts to aggravate the international situation, playing into the hands of imperialism's aggressive circles.

KARMAL DENOUNCES 'AGGRESSION' IN AFGHANISTAN'S AFFAIRS

LD012000 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] London, April 1, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal has demanded an immediate end to an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which is being waged by imperialism and the forces of reaction.

In an interview to the newspaper GUARDIAN Babrak Karmal has denounced all forms of aggression and interference into Afghanistan's internal affairs carried out by the forces mobilized, reinforced and armed by the United States, Pakistan and China.

Babrak Karmal has denounced the campaign, unleashed by Western propaganda in a bid to smear the Soviet Union's fraternal aid to the people of Afghanistan. This aid, he recalled, is based on the treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR. "The treaty, signed in December 1978, is in full conformity with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. A limited Soviet military contingent is in Afghanistan at present to protect our country's interests and, above all, to defend us from external threats," said Babrak Karmal. But the United States uses the presence of a limited Soviet military contingent in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as a pretext to whip up the cold war and to foment aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In conclusion, Babrak Karmal has reaffirmed that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has documents which irrefutably prove that Amin was a CIA agent. When he was able to take complete power into his hands by intrigues, there were mass executions, bombardment of villages, inter-tribal divisions were fomented, said Babrak Karmal.

MOSCOW PERSIAN NOTES AFGHAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC RELATIONS

NC011515 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 28 Mar 80 NC

[Unattributed report; remarks by Kutuzov and Kulev, recorded fading into Persian translation]

[Text] The Soviet Union and Afghanistan are neighboring countries which have long-standing trade and economic relations. These relations gained a new all-embracing form following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and following the victory of the Afghan nation in 1919 over the British interventionists.

In a cable to the Afghan leaders, the founder of the Soviet nation, Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote: New Soviet Russia has extended a hand of friendship and brotherhood to all the nations in the East and, above all, to the Afghan nation.

These remarks have been strengthened by specific deeds. Despite the difficult situation faced by the country, stemming from the armed intervention of 14 foreign countries, Soviet Russia started assisting the newly established Afghan nation as much as it could. For instance, the Soviet nation immediately placed credits at Afghanistan's disposal and agreed to allow the transit of Afghan goods through Soviet territory freely and without customs charges. The Soviet Union also increased the price of a range of Afghan goods.

It was then that the basis for Soviet-Afghan cooperation was founded, allowing Afghanistan--throughout decades--to diminish its dependence on the world capitalist economy and to decrease its losses from the imbalanced trade with capitalist countries. Up until today our country has followed the policy of developing relations on the basis of equal rights and genuine goodneighborliness.

Vladimir Kutuzov, an outstanding expert on the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, stressed the following during an interview with our correspondent: Trade relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan are stable and multifaceted. The reason for this is, to a large extent, that these relations are based on the tested principle of equal rights, mutual benefits and noninterference in each other's affairs.

Trade between the two countries expanded even more after the victory of the April 1978 revolution. The Soviet Union reacted with understanding to the interest shown and request made by the new Afghan Government on the further expansion of trade and economic relations between the two countries. Our country warmly welcomed this interest by Afghanistan and increased the export of consumer goods to Afghanistan. For instance last year 100,000 tons of wheat were given, free of charge, to Afghanistan. Chemical fertilizers and grain and cotton seeds will be exported, free or charge, to Afghanistan.

Vladimir Kutuzov then stated: In turn, exporting of Afghan goods is increasing as well and the list of these goods is constantly expanding. It should also be stated that the increase of Afghan exports is, in general, (among) goods produced by industrial and agricultural units set up with Soviet assistance. Therefore, we see that cooperation with the Soviet Union has made Afghan export stocks move, which helps Afghanistan's economy.

I want to mention another subject as well. All the trade agreements between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan are based on world prices, including the trend toward the increase in the price of fuel in the world market. For instance, the Soviet Union, during recent years, has many times increased the price of Afghanistan's gas. At the same time, our country has helped Afghanistan set up a number of new extraction centers, as a result of which Afghanistan's income from gas exports has realized a significant increase. In conclusion, Vladimir Kutuzov said: All this has made possible the planning and implementation of a range of measures to raise the living conditions of the Afghan workers.

Iliodor Kulev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Soviet Foreign Economic Relations, in an interview on Soviet assistance for the development and expansion of Afghan industries and agriculture, told a Moscow radio correspondent: Soviet-Afghan cooperation creates the possibilities for the solution of urgent social and economic development problems of that country and, above all, for the strengthening of the public sector. I will list a few facts to prove my point.

In Afghanistan more than 130 units are being constructed with our country's assistance. Most of these units are especially in those fields which form the basis and infrastructure for an independent economy. It is sufficient to say that the units constructed with Soviet assistance produce more than 40 percent of all of Afghanistan's industrial products.

Iliodor Kulev then said: Our country extends great assistance to Afghanistan in agricultural expansion and development as well. For instance the Jalalabad irrigation system, constructed with Soviet assistance, permits irrigation and cultivation of 25,000 hectares of barren land in the very densely-populated Nangarhar Province. Soviet assistance in fighting plant and animal diseases, in setting up laboratories and veterinary clinics is also noteworthy.

I should also state that in addition to assisting the development and progress in Afghan economy, the Soviet Union also extends assistance in the form of training national cadres. Throughout the years of cooperation with Afghanistan, Soviet experts have taught various vocations and expertise to more than 60,000 Afghan nationals.

The last point to which I would like to draw your attention is that Soviet assistance to Afghanistan is of a completely unsullied and truly internationalist nature. All credits extended to Afghanistan by our country are on favorable conditions, [word indistinct] and various benefits. Afghanistan does not repay these credits in foreign currency, but in traditional export items and goods produced in the units constructed with Soviet aid.

The vast majority of the Afghan nation expresses friendly feelings of gratitude toward the Soviet Union. For instance, an Afghan carpet dealer, (Sada), told correspondents: I sell Afghan carpets. But now we traders are facing difficult conditions because in east Afghanistan--on the Pakistani border--rebels, mercenary insurgents and bandits rob caravans and this is nothing but a net loss for us. But I export large quantities of Afghan carpets and other goods via the Kabul route to the Soviet border. This is a good route from which other traders and I benefit. My colleagues and I consider the Soviet people good and trustworthy people.

Now let us listen to the opinion expressed by Dr. (Hariri), the chief doctor at the Kabul hospital: I have been cooperating with Soviet doctors and nurses for about 25 years. Thanks to their assistance, we have been able to cure many children of dangerous and difficult intestinal diseases, and many adults of heart disease. When people hear that Soviet doctors work in our hospital, they come.

Such remarks are numerous. Once more those who try to sow discord between the two friendly nations of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are disgraced and proven to be liars. What a futile and ineffectual thing to do: No one can ever throw our nations off the tested road of friendship and good neighborliness.

AFGHAN OIL OFFICIAL DENIES CHEAPER GAS PRICE TO USSR

LD011930 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Our correspondent has filed this report from Kabul:

Afghanistan's returns from its sales of natural gas to the Soviet Union are steadily growing. This year the gas deposits discovered and developed with Soviet assistance will bring the country 8,750,000 Afghanis, that is almost three times more than in 1978.

The president of the National Oil Company, Hafizollah Navabi, has said that it is very profitable to ship gas to the Soviet Union; first of all, it is a neighboring country and the transportation of gas [passage indistinct].

There is even no need to build compressors because the gas moves along the pipeline under (?rock) pressure.

There can be no better market for natural gas than the Soviet Union, Hafizollah Navabi said. Gas exports fully compensate for the import of Soviet oil products and food. This is also very important because Iran, that also used to sell fuel to Afghanistan, has stopped exporting oil products to that country. Now Afghanistan relies fully on its close friend, the Soviet Union.

III. 2 Apr 80

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

The president of the oil company said he was indignant with the irresponsible allegations of the Iranian radio that Afghanistan was selling its gas to the Soviet Union at rates lower than the world price. He had taken part in talks in Moscow discussing prices and, as a person sufficiently informed about international trade, he said the rate at which the Soviet Union was buying Afghan gas was fair from all points of view. Afghanistan has no undertaking more profitable economically than gas extraction and its sale to the Soviet Union. Thanks to (?them), the president said, Afghanistan had the opportunity to get the means necessary for developing other branches of the economy.

He voiced hope that cooperation with the Soviet Union in developing the gas industry, in the course of which Afghan experts are trained, would advance successfully. Prospects are favourable for that. He was confident that, besides the two gasfields operating in the north of the country, Soviet and Afghan geologists would discover new deposits. There must be gas in other parts of the country as well.

'MASS MEETINGS' IN SUPPORT OF AFGHAN GOVERNMENT REPORTED

LD010826 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 1, TASS--Mass meetings in support of the revolutionary Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were held in the Afghan provinces of Paktia, Ghazni, Baghlan and Kabul. The workers, peasants, employees and clergymen, taking part in them, expressed wholehearted approval of the efforts by the leadership of the country to build up a broad national front of the homeland and of the readiness to dedicate all efforts to the defence of the gains of the April revolution.

The constructive national-democratic policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the revolutionary government of the country accords with the vital interests of the broad mass of the people and is increasingly winning their confidence. Approximately 200 more people, who had left their native places escaping from Amin's terror, returned to their homes in Paktia and Ghazni provinces, the BACHTAR agency reports. They were warmly welcomed by fellow-countrymen and representatives of the local authorities.

AFGHAN 'BANDITS' ACTIVE NEAR PAKISTAN BORDER

LD011419 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Jalalabad, April 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Solovyev reports:

When we pulled up to the recently built school in the settlement of Samarhel on the outskirts of Jalalabad, trusses of the destroyed ceilings were still smoking. Late at night, bandits who are rampaging in this area near the border with Pakistan penetrated the school building threw all the textbooks into a heap on the floor and set them afire. Before going, they blasted several dynamite charges.

The enemies of the Afghan revolution are staking on the people's backwardness and illiteracy. It is not so easy to befuddle with ill-intentioned propaganda people who are educated. That is why schools have moved to the forefront of the struggle which is now being waged in Afghanistan. They have become the object of the most fierce attacks from forces supported by world reactionaries.

According to the Ministry of Education, in the last year alone the bandits and saboteurs, infiltrated into the territory of Afghanistan, set fire to and destroyed--fully or partially--about 1,100 schools, that is about one fourth of all the school buildings. They terrorize teachers and intimidate pupils.

Thus, on the night of March 18 in Qondoz leaflets were scattered which said that anyone who dared to go to school would be killed. On the night of March 26 in the Farah Province primary school teacher Abdul Hamid Shaid was murdered in his house. The press reported that bandits showed their bestial ruthlessness by cutting the heads of the pupils to kill them.

In Alishang, after all the schools had been burnt down, parents began sending their children to mosques where they were taught to read and write. After that bandits hiding under the guise of the so-called supporters of Islam in their fury destroyed two mosques. In the locality of Rudad, the Province of Nangarhar, a mullah was murdered only because he defended teachers and took part in the funeral of one of them clubbed to death by the bandits.

Undaunted by the terror and rampages of the enemies of the Afghan people, local population puts up a growing resistance to them. In the Province of Ghazni, in the district of Mukar, representatives of the Hudzai tribe appealed to the authorities with a request to send them teachers. They promised to protect them saying that if anyone makes an attempt on the life of teachers the tribe Hudzai will take a revenge.

RASHIDOV REPORTS FROM QANDAHAR ON OPPOSITION TO AFGHAN 'BANDITS'

LD020851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Rashidov "Letter From Afghanistan": "The Trail Leads Abroad"]

[Text] Qandahar--In the desert the sun makes its appearance suddenly; it seems to bob up on the horizon and immediately makes its presence felt, rapidly warming the lifeless ground that has cooled overnight.

With the sunrise the border violators had cheered up considerably--they had covered a good dozen kilometers and there were no pursuers, so the operation had succeeded. However, they were mistaken. Eclipsing the disk of the sun for a moment, helicopters bearing the identification marks of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Armed Forces appeared in the cloudless sky. The uninvited guests were spotted, and the helicopters came in to land. There was a brief, brutal skirmish. As a result another gang's attempt to penetrate Afghan territory was ended....

As he described this incident, which took place in Qandahar Province literally just before my arrival there, the representative of the security organs who had been entrusted with the investigation showed me documents captured from the saboteurs and also samples of their "baggage." The heavily laden vehicles, accompanied by riders armed to the teeth, had been bringing death--explosives, grenades, cartridges. It is easy to guess who these "gifts" were from and who they were intended for. That is clear to everyone. The undeclared war that the U.S. and Chinese special services are waging against Democratic Afghanistan continues.

...Qandahar, one of the most southerly population centers in the country, greeted us with really hot weather, although it is only the first month of spring. The temperature was above 33 degrees. This ancient city dates back to the time of Alexander the Great's Asian campaigns.

"Much water has flowed under the bridge since then, but time has produced few changes around here," (Pirmukhammad Sardar), one of the chieftains of the local Pashtun tribe, told me bitterly. The large, almost brick-colored face of this 72 year-old Afghan is covered by a network of deep wrinkles. But everything shows that the years have not scarred his ardent patriot's heart. He speaks heatedly of the great suffering, grief and poverty to which the despotic regimes of the feudal lords and khans condemned his native land. Those bloodsuckers did not like the April revolution, which has stirred Afghan society. Bringing liberation, it has roused the people to struggle for a happy new life in which exploitation, hunger and illiteracy will have no place.

"Everyone knows," my interlocutor continued, "that a people's system only has to triumph anywhere for the enemies of freedom and progress at home and abroad immediately to band together like wolves in a bandit pack. Like now, for instance, when all the emigree riffraff, encouraged and paid by imperialist circles, have attacked us."

On Qandahar Province, which is close to the centers of Afghan counterrevolution, people are well aware of who is inflaming passions over the so-called Afghan issue and who is sowing death in peaceful kishlaks and trying to terrorize the population by violence and intimidation. There is no need to look far for examples. Those who, armed with hatred for the democratic transformations and with all kinds of Chinese-and American-produced weapons are opposing the people's power above all include "yesterday's men" of every sort: feudal lords, landowners, usurers, rich merchants, reactionary officers and generals, big bureaucrats and clergymen who use the name of god as cover for their counterrevolutionary views.

"They are our implacable number one enemies," (Mahmud Sho), a leather craftsman in Qandahar, states. Describing the bandits' extreme brutality and sadism, he makes no secret of the fact that many of his acquaintances--traders and the owners of stalls--intimidated by murderers who have penetrated into the city, sometimes go along with them and lock the doors of their stores after another "warning"--a stealthily-left leaflet threatening arson or physical violence.

"What is to be done?" an old man sighs. "I have 12 women and children in my family. The bandits' ferocity is terrible."

In most cases the enemies' acts of violence and bandit attacks are successfully nipped in the bud by the people's militia organs, the security forces and the army. The authorities are in full control of the situation in Qandahar and the city's life is running its usual course. What (Mahmud Sho) and other presidents described to me are just individual base attacks, a manifestation of blind fury. But even these bandit acts are possible only as a result of foreign interference and incitement. This is shown by the fact that more often than not it is towns and villages near the border that are the target of the raids. It is there that weapons and ammunition continue to flow via secret routes, there that saboteurs and hardened killers trained in all kinds of camps and schooled under the guidance of experienced instructors from across the ocean--specialists in training "cloak and dagger knights"--make their appearance.

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"As soon as the unprecedented external interference in our sovereign state's internal affairs ceases, the provocations and bandit attacks of every kind will be ended," ANIS wrote recently.

And that is indisputable. The same opinion was expressed by the workers, employees and traders of Qandahar and the peasants of nearby villages whom I met. They are not sitting idly by. Volunteer detachments to resist the revolution's enemies have been created everywhere. These detachments take part in patrolling and protecting facilities and eliminating sabotage groups.

...The fruit trees have already blossomed in southern Afghanistan. The winter crops have reached their full height. An intense labor rhythm reigns in towns and villages. Despite a worrying spring, the peaceful land and its hard-working people are confidently greeting their future.

MOSCOW PUBLISHES BOOK ON U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD011735 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 1, TASS--Under the title "Truth About Afghanistan" the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY has put out a collection of documents, facts and testimony on interference of the United States, China, Pakistan, Egypt and some other countries into internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The collection includes the replies of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to questions by a PRAVDA correspondent, excerpts from Leonid Brezhnev's speech to the electors of Moscow's Bauman Election District and speeches by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko.

The collection contains numerous facts, including the testimony of the world press, which irrefutably prove that the United States is the main organizer and inspirer of the conspiracy against the Afghan people. Subversive-terrorist troops of rebels, armed with American-made weapons, are trained with the American money with the help of CIA agents and are sent into the territory of Afghanistan. China, Pakistan, Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia are waging hand in hand with the United States an undeclared war against the Afghan people and their revolutionary gains.

The documents, pictures, the testimony of the press and witnesses cited in the book present a full and detailed picture of armed aggression of imperialism and its allies against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In a separate chapter there are items testifying to the sinister role of Amin, the bloody butcher of the Afghan people, traitor and placeman of the forces of imperialism. The testimony of statesmen and party leaders of Afghanistan, who fell victim to Amin's arbitrary rule, the address of the widow of the first president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan N.R. Taraki, who was killed by Amin's order and also the testimony of those who were directly involved in the conspiracy against Taraki convincingly show that Amin's criminal activities accorded with the plans of external enemies of Democratic Afghanistan, aimed at elimination of the people's system in that country. But in the party and the Army of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan there were sound, patriotic forces, which overthrew the Amin regime.

In reply to the repeated requests of the Afghan leadership the Soviet Union has rendered and continues rendering to the friendly Afghanistan the necessary aid in repelling an imperialist aggression from outside. The statements by statesmen and public leaders of a number of countries, international organizations, pronouncements by well-known journalists and publicists, cited in the book, disclose the slanderous fabrications of Western and Beijing propaganda as to rightfulness of Soviet aid that has been rendered to the Afghan people on the basis of the bilateral treaty of 1978 and in accordance with the international law norms. In the book it is convincingly shown that exactly American imperialism is the main enemy of all Muslim countries, of all the peoples of the world fighting for their freedom and independence.

AFGHAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER SPEAKS AT PEASANT FESTIVAL

LD011958 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 1, TASS--The Afghan people are observing today a traditional peasants' festival which is celebrated in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the first days of the new Afghan year. More than 30,000 residents of the Afghan capital, nearby villages and settlements gathered for a meeting at the Ghazi stadium. Fazl Rahim Mohamand, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, addressed the meeting participants. He stressed the great importance of the development of agriculture in which over 80 percent of the republic's population are engaged. He pointed out that the DRA leadership is taking all necessary measures in that field. The minister pointed out that the government announced an increase of purchase prices of some types of agricultural produce. Peasants receive fertilizers on easy terms, highly productive varieties of seeds, and equipment. This year, the speaker said, the overall volume of agricultural produce will grow by 12 percent compared with the previous year.

Fazil Rahim Mohamand highly assessed the selfless aid of the Soviet Union which supplies the Afghan people with necessary machines and equipment, helps train national personnel. Representatives of Afghan peasants strongly condemned the intrigues of the internal and external reaction. They stressed that the foes of the April revolution, covering themselves by Islamic slogans, are seeking to destroy the gains of the Afghan people. They terrorise the Afghan peasants, destroy crops, steal cattle. However, working people in the countryside will give a rebuff to the intrigues because they want to work in peace on their land, speakers pointed out. The spring festival was crowned with public merry-making.

AFGHAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S PRODUCTION FIGURES NOTED

LD011426 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 1, TASS--The Afghan National Textile Company made about a billion and two hundred million afghani from the sale of its products in the period between March 1979 and March 1980. Its mills in Golbahar, Pol-e Khmori and elsewhere produced over 56.5 million metres of fabrics. The textile industry of the DRA is one of the fast-growing branches of the Afghan economy. Of great importance for its further development is the recent decision of the country's leadership to raise purchase prices of cotton. This step will help improve the supply of the textile industry with raw material.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports that in the period between March 1980 and March 1981 the Afghan National Textile Company is planning to increase its output by almost 28 percent.

STRAUSS U.S. 'GAULEITER' IN WESTERN EUROPE

LD311357 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Article by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants: "What Strauss Is Angling For"]

[Text] Hard on the heels of Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, F.-J. Strauss, the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) opposition bloc's candidate for the chancellorship, went to the United States where he had talks with J. Carter. By all appearances, Strauss was pampered in Washington since, on his return, he was fully borne away on a wave of boastful, irresponsible and provocative pronouncements.

Western Europe, he said in particular, "cannot dance separately from America." "The American administration," he said in another interview, "is unhappy with the Federal Republic's efforts to overcome international problems.... Americans are complaining that Europeans are lost in a mass of wordy statements and are taking virtually no concrete steps to implement the West's joint strategy."

It is not hard to guess whom Strauss is echoing. The U.S. President's National Security Assistant Z. Brzezinski has only just urged Western Europe to "take more significant action" against the Soviet Union, stressing that the policy of "verbal unity and passivity in action" is unacceptable.

Thus, the West German chancellorship candidate is acting, without compunction, as the American administration's publicity agent. And he also has the nerve to speak for the whole of Western Europe.

Generally speaking, Strauss is easy to understand, he wants to prove to the Americans that he is the man who is prepared to take "significant action" against the Soviet Union and become a kind of American Gauleiter in Western Europe. Whenever the Americans "anxiously" asked him in Washington whether they could rely on West Germany Strauss replied each time: "Yes." "In contrast to Chancellor Schmidt," he boasted, "I talked not about differences but about joint interests."

What should the West Germans do now? Strauss answered this question in a BILD ZEITUNG interview:

First, "state unequivocally" that they will not participate in the Moscow Olympics.

Second, increase their "defense contribution" to the point where they can "replace the American or other allied forces being sent to the Middle East."

Third, not only "paralyze, in conjunction with the allies, deliveries of strategic goods to the USSR" but also "alter in the future the principle of trade with the Soviet Union" (in practice, curtail economic and trade ties).

As we can see, Strauss, inspired by the White House, is expounding an entire doctrine that rivals the "Carter doctrine." This doctrine is downright imperialist as well as adventurist and anti-Soviet since it presupposes the replacement aggressive American forces in the Near and Middle East with West Germans. Has F.-J. Strauss forgotten exactly what country he intends to represent as federal chancellor and what international restrictions it is under?

The fact that Strauss is angling for power in the FRG is dangerous enough, above all for the German people whom, apparently, people are once again trying to push on the path foreign policy adventures. But Strauss' ideas are profoundly hostile not only to the German people. The "Strauss doctrine" in the sphere of economic relations with the USSR is alien to the interests of the country's business and industrial circles.

"If it were a matter of reducing economic ties with the Soviet Union," the KOELNER STADTANZEIGER writes, "the FRG Government would be faced with vitally important problems." In actual fact, the FRG's economic relations with the European socialist countries have become increasingly close in recent years and now many firms and economic sectors are delivering goods to these countries. A reduction in West German deliveries "might bring imports from the East to a halt which would have grave consequences." According to R. Rodenstock, president of the Federal Council of German Industry, a limitation on trade with the East would inevitably affect certain sectors of industry producing production facilities. O. Wolff von Amerongen, president of the German Association of Trade and Industry, warned against adopting measures which "might subsequently turn out to be wrong." He said that FRG industrial circles oppose "general extension" of the list of goods which it is proposed to embargo in trade with the Soviet Union. Trade, he reminded, "fights at a different weight from that of politics."

Everyone knows what weight F.-J. Strauss fights at in the international political ring.

TALKS BETWEEN THATCHER, SCHMIDT HIGHLIGHT EEC DISCORD

LD291514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Talks have been held in London between British Prime Minister Thatcher and FRG Chancellor Schmidt. At a press conference afterwards, notes our commentator, Viktor Levin, both the prime minister and the chancellor gave generous and lavish assurances concerning the solution of the problems facing the Common Market. Nevertheless, the main problem--the amount of British contributions to the Community budget--has become so acute that the meeting of heads of states and governments of the West European Nine scheduled for 31 March-1 April has had to be postponed on a plausible pretext.

The essence of the problem is that Britain has rebelled against its own obligations and has categorically demanded a reduction in the amount of its contributions to the common pot. The other countries have issued counterclaims, seeking a relaxation of Britain's tight regulations on fishing in its waters and also making quite transparent hints that Britain should not prevent the sharing-out of oil produced in the North Sea. The quantity of oil being pumped from the depths of the sea is approaching 100 million tons and the Common Market partners would like a part to supplement their resources.

After the talks with Thatcher, Chancellor Schmidt said he had the feeling that a compromise was possible. Thatcher also spoke of the probability of working out a mutually acceptable agreement. However, no further advances were made in London. The compromise, although recognized as being possible, was not reached. Moreover, the words of the British prime minister make it clear that London prefers to solve each problem individually, and that effectively means nothing other than a rejection of any package deal. London's stand here has remained essentially unchanged. It is putting the problem of its contribution to the budget first, and that hardly leaves much chance for a settlement.

Much was written on the eve of the talks on both sides of the channel about the responsibility borne by Thatcher and Schmidt. The regular meeting, the London TIMES wrote, has taken on a special significance given the importance of the questions being discussed. The same was said in West German newspapers. Yet each of the sides clearly tried to transfer the responsibility onto its partner. Nor were political ploys avoided in the matter. Rumors were spread at the Common Market headquarters about a new date for the summit conference evidently designed to exert a certain amount of pressure on the head of the British Government.

Now that the visit is over one may conclude that no side scored a success either in the propaganda and newspaper artillery softening-up process or during the engagement itself at the negotiating table. The problems hanging over the Common Market like the sword of Damocles are still there.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO FRANCE

LD311640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1334 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 31, TASS--A CPSU delegation left today for Paris in connection with the plan for party exchanges and cooperation between the CPSU and the French Communist Party. It is led by Richard Kosolapov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the magazine KOMMUNIST.

SA CARNEIRO GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY COURSE SCORED

LD292302 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Yaroslav Khabarov commentary: "Pre-Electoral Promises and the Antidemocratic Policy of the Sa Carneiro Government"]

[Excerpts] Today we will be looking at the foreign policy of the Democratic Alliance government, the author writes.

The present government welcomed the news of the deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe; it voiced agreement with the decision of U.S. President Carter to postpone indefinitely the ratification of the SALT II treaty; it voiced the intention to participate actively in NATO's bellicose preparations; it denounced the Soviet-Portuguese agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation, suspended talks on fisheries and refused visas to Soviet tourists.

The question arises: Is there anything in common between this line and the policy proclaimed in Portugal after the April 1974 revolution?

The aims of the present government's foreign policy are clear--they are aimed at undermining Portugal's relations with the socialist community and the Third World; at subjecting Portugal to NATO's diktat and turning it into an instrument of the aggressive policy of imperialism as formerly was the case under the fascist regime.

This point of view is held by all the country's leftwing forces that oppose the tripartite conservative rightwing bloc. Judging by reports in the Portuguese press, it is held not just by the voters who voted against the Democratic Alliance but also by an increasingly larger number of those who, for whatever reason, cast their vote for the bourgeois alliance and are now disillusioned over its actions.

The change imposed by the Sa Carneiro government on the course of Portugal's foreign policy is meeting with resistance from the country's public opinion, from all democrats and from all those who hold dear the ideals and attainments of the April revolution.

SUYETINA WARNS OF DANGERS OF NEW U.S.-TURKISH MILITARY AGREEMENT

TAC10748 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 31 Mar 80 TA

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] By placing its signature on the military agreement with the United States--which provoked strong reaction throughout the country during its preparation--Turkey has once again bowed to Washington's pressure. It is a known fact that the supporters of NATO in Turkey consider this military agreement a remedy for all Turkey's problems and express their satisfaction over its signing.

On the other hand, the Turkish masses and democratic forces--no matter what their social or political adherence--are not hiding their serious concern over the fate of Turkey, which might face danger as a result of this agreement because all the U.S. military bases on Turkish soil have been left under U.S. command. U.S. military personnel will remain on all major bases, such as Incirlik, Sinop, Pirincli, Kargaburun and Belbasi, as well as in several other monitoring bases. The allegations that in the long run the bases will be handed over to Turkish command fool no one. It is obvious that, as in the past, the U.S. warmongers remain the real masters of these bases, having secured the legal basis to use the bases in accordance with their wishes--in other words, for spying and aggressive purposes against Turkey's neighbors.

This proves that it is U.S. imperialism which has gained from the new agreement. On the other hand, Turkish interests have obviously been damaged because, as pointed out by the Turkish press, in the event of these bases being used against neighboring countries during a military conflict Turkey might be a target for a retaliatory strike.

On several occasions the Turkish press has pointed out that the United States exerted pressure on Turkey during the negotiations so as to achieve its own objective. This is a fact. Meanwhile, a country of 45 million inhabitants--the country of Ataturk--would be expected to express its view on this issue taking into consideration its own security interests. On various occasions Turkish administrators have stated that Turkey's security could be insured primarily through the promotion of friendly relations with all countries--especially with neighboring countries. As for the Soviet people, they evaluate the bowing of Turkey to U.S. pressures on the issue of bases--primarily directed against the Soviet Union--nothing but as an unfriendly step against their country. This creates growing amazement since, within a genuine and good neighborly relationship, the Soviet Union is helping the Turkish economy in a bid to strengthen its economic and political independence.

There is another point which causes astonishment. This agreement on U.S. bases that provides U.S. imperialism with the possibility of strengthening its positions in the Near and Middle East, has been signed at a time when the national liberation movement of the peoples of the region is broadening. The peace-loving forces throughout the world--including this region--are against the aggressive U.S. plans and the presence of U.S. military bases on foreign soil as a tool for the implementation of these plans.

CYPRIOIS REJECT CAMP DAVID STYLE SOLUTION

LD291017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent A. Bogomaz report: "What the West's 'Initiatives' Are Aimed At"]

[Text] Nicosia, 24 March--In a few days UN Secretary General K. Waldheim is to prepare a report on progress at the talks between the two communities in Cyprus, as provided by the 20 November 1979 UN General Assembly resolution on Cyprus. But as yet not only has there been no progress at the talks, but their very resumption is problematical. As is clear from reports in the Cypriot and foreign press, and also from officials' statements, the consultations which K. Waldheim has been conducting for a long time with both communities through his representative in Cyprus are meeting with serious difficulties.

The Government of Cyprus told the UN secretary general of the readiness of the Greek Cypriot side to resume without delay the constructive intercommunity dialog and to discuss the Cyprus problem and associated disputes at the conference table. However, it is clear that to hold talks requires the consent of both sides.

While efforts are being made through the United Nations to resume the intercommunity talks, certain Western circles are trying to take the Cyprus question outside the UN framework and resolve it on the basis of NATO's strategic interests in the eastern Mediterranean. It has already become a bad tradition that every time the question of a Cyprus settlement in accordance with UN resolutions is seriously raised, the West invariably puts forward some kind of "initiative." And it is no accident that people in Cyprus are asking: Is this not one of the main reasons for the delay in resuming talks?

Recently many commentaries have been inspired in the Cypriot press by the attempt to reanimate the American plan for a Cyprus settlement, which was rejected by the Cypriot Government and public as early as 1978. Reactionary newspapers, speculating on the difficulties the republic is experiencing, have again done everything to publicize the U.S. plan.

As the Cypriot press reports, the West has now put forward a new "initiative" concerning the resolution of the Cyprus problem. The U.S. Congress intends to recommend to the American administration a plan for a Cyprus settlement along the lines of Camp David.

The Cypriot Government has rejected his idea too as unacceptable and has stressed that the Cyprus question must be resolved within the UN framework. The country's progressive press notes in this connection that the Camp David deal cannot lead to peace in the Near East, but only helps to turn Egypt into a U.S. advanced post and flouts the Arabs Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The progressive public in Cyprus assesses highly the Soviet Union's principled and consistent position with respect to the resolution of the Cyprus problem. This position is based on the need to maintain the independence, sovereignty and unity of the state of Cyprus.

IZVESTIYA NOTES 'TRADITIONAL TIES' ON GREEK NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD281135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[M. Kashtanov article under the general headline "Greek People's Festival"]

[Excerpt] The people of Greece warmly hailed the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. From the very first days of its existence the young land of the soviets based its relations with Greece, as with other states, on a policy of peace and friendship. Diplomatic relations were established between our states in March 1924.

During World War II the Soviet Army's exploits inspired strength and raised Greek patriots to the struggle against the hitlerite aggressors. True combat friendship united Greek partisans with Soviet soldiers.

Greece's destiny was a hard one in the postwar period too. The "black colonels" junta tried to stifle democracy and prevent its traditional ties with the land of the soviets. The people of Greece rejected dictatorship. Greek communists are consistent champions of the country's development along the path of democracy, independence and progress. Together with all the country's progressive forces they are now rebuffing the intrigues of internal and external reaction which is trying to return the world to cold war times and slow down the development of relations between Greece and the Soviet Union. The republic is now being pressurized by imperialist powers. External forces, primarily NATO circles, are seeking to make the country follow the line of "Atlanticism"--which runs counter to the Greek people's interests.

The Hellenic Republic's people know that the strengthening of economic, political and cultural ties and scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries accord with their vital interests.

Today, On Greece's national holiday, Soviet people wish the friendly people success, peace, happiness and prosperity.

Novikov Attends Embassy Reception

LD281137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "Greek People's Festival"]

[Text] On 24 March A. Mexatas, ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to the Soviet Union, gave a reception to mark the national holiday--Independence Day.

The reception was attended by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

PRAVDA REPORTS TELEVISION SPEECH BY GREEK CP'S FLORAKIS

LD271555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "In the Working People's Interests: Interview With K. Florakis"]

[Text] We attach exceptionally great significance to our party's contacts with fraternal communist parties, K. Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party [KKE] Central Committee, stated in an interview broadcast on USSR central television on 19 March.

The CPSU, he stressed, was the first party in the world to organize and head the working class and arouse them to the struggle for liberation from capitalist oppression. It headed the struggle to build socialism in that great country--the Soviet Union, and is building communism today. It is a party which plays a decisive role in international events and in the development of the world communist movement.

As for the results of the recent meeting involving the KKE delegation in the CPSU Central Committee, they can be assessed from the joint communique published in the press. One fact alone--that it gives a common assessment of the present world situation--indicates that it is a question of an event of great significance.

I think meetings help to further rally the communist movement and promote unity of actions by communist parties, which is now of decisive significance for the struggle in the international arena against the new anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign launched by the imperialists--primarily U.S. imperialists.

Dwelling on the situation in Greece, K. Florakis noted that it is now facing such important political and economic problems as problems of national independence and democracy, the struggle against inflation and high prices and the problem of the country's economic development.

The exacerbation of political and economic problems in the country is caused by the general crisis affecting the capitalist world. Finally, the American imperialists are trying to involve Greece in the anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign which has been launched recently, to make it take part in various provocative acts and to use its territory for carrying out their own strategic designs. Naturally the class struggle is becoming even more acute in these conditions. The party's efforts are aimed at insuring that the country follows a different policy and that it is a factor for the defense of peace, a factor for security in the eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans. Our party is waging an increasingly persistent struggle for Greece to leave NATO altogether, for American bases on the country's territory to be eliminated and for Greece to play no part in Carter's so-called "sanctions." K. Florakis went on to stress that Greek communists are preparing to commemorate widely the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. They are striving to insure that the great leader's ideas are disseminated even more widely. The correctness of these ideas has been confirmed by history and they are confirmed by life itself every day. K. Florakis noted in conclusion that the constant new successes by the Soviet Union are of tremendous significance not only for the Soviet people, but for all who are fighting for liberation from the capitalist yoke.

PRIMAKOV CRITICIZES ITALIAN, SPANISH CP LEADERS

LD012031 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Veiled criticism of the Spanish and Italian communist parties has been expressed by two representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in connection with the stances assumed by Berlinguer and Santiago Carrillo on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This happened in Rome during a press conference held by the head of a Soviet delegation, presently in Rome, Academician Primakov, accompanied by IZVESTIYA journalist Bovin.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DANISH CP CONGRESS

LD012222 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1509 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 1 April, TASS--A CPSU delegation left for Copenhagen today at the invitation of the Danish Communist Party Central Committee to take part in the 26th Congress of the Danish Communist Party. It is headed by Gennadiy Sizov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU.

ROMANOV RECEIVES VISITING FINNISH CP DELEGATION

LD012030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In connection with the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth a group of members of the leadership and leading party workers of the Communist Party of Finland has been in Leningrad at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee from 30 March to 1 April. The group comprised: Saarinen, chairman of the party; Sinisalo, deputy chairman; Pessi, honorary chairman; and others. The Finnish comrades, together with representatives of the CPSU, took part in discussions on the subject "Lenin and Topical Problems of the Modern Day." The members of the Finnish Communist Party leadership were received by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

KHOMEYNI MESSAGE CONDEMNS U.S. POLICY, CARTER

LD012125 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 1, TASS--Leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni sharply condemned the policy of the United States and of President Carter personally with regard to Iran. His message read out to the participants in a meeting that was held today in the Freedom Square stresses again that the destiny of the American hostages will be decided by the Iranian parliament.

"The great Egyptian people indignant at As-Sadat's disgraceful betrayal now has to face still bigger disgrace imposed on it by the intrigues and plots of the 'great devil'", Khomeyni noted. "In order to prolong his stay in power for several years, the 'great devil' resorts to most vicious methods, is imposing Pahlavi on Egypt, pretending to be in ignorance of this. He was caught unawares by the awakening of peoples and by the exposure of his actions and the actions of his ilk".

Khomeyni's message says further: "Trying to intimidate Iran now with military occupation and landing of parachutists, now with the economic blockade and isolation of our country, the United States has failed to achieve success, and now embarked upon the implementation of a political plan, seeking to mislead us with flattery and feigned meekness and to win by deceiving our people." This new ruse by Carter is similar to the ruses to which the deposed shah was resorting in the latest period of his disgraceful rule when he started cringing to the clergy and the people. But his plan has been frustrated. Mr Carter should be aware that having sent the deposed shah to Egypt, apologizing for the past mistakes, admitting America's betrayal of unfortunate nations, including Iran, and asking that the problem of the hostages be decided by myself, just one of the Iranian citizens, he takes a wrong track. The solution of this problem is in the competence of the noble Iranian people and of the Islamic parliament that will be elected by the people. President Carter, Khomeyni stressed, must be aware of the fact that after protection given to the shah, after numerous crimes of U.S. imperialism in Iran, the so-called "honest settlement" of the crisis in Iranian-American relations is practically impossible.

"Apologizing in the message to the Iranian leaders for the United States' past mistakes and at the same time sending the shah to Egypt and asking me to decide the question of American spies, Carter is taking a wrong track", Khomeyni said.

It is surprising that As-Sadat, just as Carter, is saying that he was prompted to receive the shah by the feelings of "humaneness". What "humaneness" can they talk about while granting asylum to the criminal who destroyed or maimed hundreds of thousands of Iranians and plundered his own country. Ayatollah Khomeyni also urged the Iranian people to put an end to the actions that give rise to internecine strife and disturbances in Iran.

After the message of the leader of the Iranian revolution was read out, a military parade and a demonstration of representatives of various public organisations were held in the Freedom Square.

BANI-SADR DEMANDS U.S. PLEDGE TO STOP HOSTILE ACTIONS

LD020856 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Iran has celebrated the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic. A message from Ayatollah Khomeyni was read at a massive rally in Tehran. In his message the ayatollah condemned the policy of the United States and that of President Carter personally towards Iran.

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, speaking in Tehran, demanded that the United States should pledge to stop all hostile actions, propaganda and provocations against Iran. In that case, he said, the Islamic Revolutionary Council would take over control of the American hostages pending the solution of their fate by the newly elected parliament. Since 4 November the hostages have been in the hands of Iranian students in the United States Embassy. The students are demanding the extradition of the deposed shah and the return of wealth he amassed.

KEBIN ATTENDS IRANIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

LD011721 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 1, TASS--Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR Mohammad Mokri today gave a reception on the occasion of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Present at the reception were Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Ivan Kebin and other officials.

IRANIAN OIL MINISTER ANNOUNCES PRICE HIKE IN CRUDE OIL

LD011604 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 1, TASS--Iran's Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar announced today an increase of the price of Iranian crude oil from April the first. One barrel of oil will cost 33.5 dollars.

COMMENTATOR SCORES ISRAELI PRESSURE ON U.S. ADMINISTRATION

LD312141 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 31, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

Israel's Prime Minister Menahem Begin is considering the passing of a law that would authorize Israelis to settle in all the occupied Arab territories in the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza sector conquered by Israel in 1967. Reporting this, the broadcasting station of the Israeli Army specifically stressed that this law will be retroactive beginning from June 27, 1967, i.e. the day when the eastern (Arab) part of Jerusalem was annexed. The effect of such a law would be to help implement Israel's aim of long standing--"to legitimise" the already existing Israeli settlements.

The report by the Israeli Army radio station provides a new confirmation of the unchanged nature of the aggressive plans of Tel Aviv aggressors who, paying no heed to international legal norms or those of accepted morality continue to pursue the course of annexation, to violate the rights of the Arab population in the occupied territories. Even Israel's Attorney General Yitzhaq Shamir was forced to admit this. He sounded a warning to Menahem Begin that the law which is being prepared for passing represents a violation of the international law.

It is an open secret that it was the United States that created the extremely favourable climate for the growth of Tel Aviv expansionism and aggressiveness. Washington, which arrogated itself the "right" to unilaterally impose economic and political sanctions against other states, in this particular case does not give even a slightest thought to the possibility of applying similar measures against a country whose aggressive policy and racist ideology were repeatedly condemned by the international community. At present, U.S. Congress discusses appropriating to Tel Aviv a sum of 2.2 billion dollars in the 1981 fiscal year. Washington did not revise the plans to strengthen support for Israel, following the latter's statement about new programs for building paramilitary settlements in the occupied Arab territories. It will keep silent this time, too.

The brazen insolence with which the Israeli top rulers, trampling underfoot U.N. decisions, exert through the Zionist lobby, their pressure on the Washington administration is due to the fact that Zionism and racism are instruments in the service of U.S. imperialism used by the United States for retaining its weakened positions in the region of the Middle East, which it considers crucial to its strategic interests.

WESTERN SAHARAN, POLISARIO-MOROCCAN FIGHTING CONTINUES

LD292221 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] During the first half of March there were more savage battles in the Western Sahara. Some took place in southern Morocco. Western news agencies report that in the battles between POLISARIO units and the Moroccan Army, thousands were killed and extensive damage was done.

The war in the Western Sahara, which is contrary to the resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations and of the OAU, brings untold woes to the peoples of the Maghreb, in particular to those directly involved in the armed conflict. The war is killing people and costing billions of dollars needed to solve economic and social problems.

This seems appropriate to the United States and China, who are not helping to find a political solution to the problem. On the contrary, they are doing their best to fan the flames of war and to make the tense situation in the Maghreb worse. A few days ago news from Washington revealed that the United States has decided to provide Morocco with air-to-surface missiles. It is worth mentioning that these missiles are used by (F-9) aircraft. The missiles, which cost \$50,000 each, will be used to strike at the POLISARIO. This is not the first consignment of American arms to be sent from Washington to Morocco to fight the people of the Western Sahara.

Chen Muhua, Chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, who is visiting Morocco, has used her presence in this Arab country to fan the flames of the conflict in the Western Sahara. It is regrettable that some Moroccan officials, who have received the Chinese minister have listened intently to her propagandist statements aimed at isolating Morocco from the other Arab states and from the socialist bloc.

These facts indicate that the United States and China regard Morocco as a fair target for their political adventures. However, the experience of other countries has shown that these cannot bring any good to the Moroccan people.

BREZHNEV CABLES NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO MOROCCAN KING

LD211706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Morocco's King Hassan II a telegram in connection with the national festival of the Kingdom of Morocco. He passed on congratulations and wishes of success to the fraternal Moroccan people.

In a reply telegram the king of Morocco expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and extended best wishes to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and to the Soviet people.

MOSCOW RADIO DISCUSSES POSITION OF MUSLIMS IN USSR

LD291545 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow World Service in English at 0400 GMT on 29 March carries a 20-minute program about religion presented by (Mikhail Osokhin) and an unidentified announcer. (Osokhin) says:

"Much is now being said in the West about the Soviet Union and Islam, for instance. This country is being depicted as an old long-time enemy of the Muslims. The main arguments are used to back up such claims. The first argument says that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is nothing but occupation of an Islamic country, nothing but animosity of the atheist Soviet state toward religion, hence a threat to other Islamic nations. The second argument says that the Soviet Union is hostile to Islam because it didn't understand its contemporary trends and is afraid the influence of that religion would spread into its own territory in the south, and it was this fear which compelled it recently to show more tolerance towards its own Muslim believers, citizens of the Soviet Union. Alright, let's examine all these assertions in turn, and we shall be helped in this by the Soviet media, which are likewise lively discussing these issues."

(Osokhin) notes that in an interview to EL PAIS, which was reprinted in ZA RUBEZHOM, Maulawi Abdul Aziz Sadeq, head of the Afghan Religious Council, gave an assurance that the USSR was not interfering in Afghan religious affairs. He continues: "So one cannot find any trace of enmity toward Islam in the mere presence of a limited Soviet troop contingent in Afghanistan. This is not a help to atheists against Muslims--there are both atheists and Muslims in the Afghan ruling party, as well as among rebels used by certain anti-Afghan forces for unleashing an undeclared war and thereby forcing the Afghan Government to seek Soviet assistance. Now, how true is the allegation about the general hostility of the Soviet state to Islam? This question was examined in the weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by its correspondent Igor Belyayev."

(Osokhin) says the article was devoted to the 1,400th jubilee of Islam and stressed that communists, although atheists, are not enemies of Islam, that not a single document adopted by the CPSU urges war on religion, and that the differences between Marxism and Islam do not exclude mutual understanding. (Osokhin) says the Soviet people support the Islamic revolution in Iran and condemn Western attacks and the myth about Islamic fanaticism in Iran, which originated in the United States. He says the article also stressed that Soviet citizens following Islam have every opportunity to do so, and that it is a figment of the imagination to reason that the so-called Islamic explosion is to spill over the USSR's borders. (Osokhin) adds that a Soviet Government decree guarantees freedom of worship.

The unidentified announcer then says: "Yet let me stress this point. Peaceful coexistence between atheism and religion under socialism--that is coming either way. Some of the clergy, embittered over the loss of privileges--because in prerevolutionary Russia the Orthodox faith was a state religion--were trying to stir anti-Soviet feelings among the population. They were organizing anti-Soviet (?scarings) and cooperating with the counter revolutionary White Guard and foreign invaders. On the other hand, some Soviet officials countered with appropriate measures. But gradually, however, life taught both sides tolerance, believers and nonbelievers alike. The clergy recognized the Soviet Government and even came to the conclusion that some socialist ideas were consonant with the teachings of the church, for instance peacemaking and concern for people's welfare."

"In its turn, the Soviet Government in the 1936 Constitution lifted all restrictions imposed during the Civil War and in the grim changeover period and confirmed equal rights for all citizens under the law, as well as freedom of worship."

(Osokhin) continues: "This way, step by step, a reasonable solution was hammered out: Peaceful coexistence and cooperation of an atheist state and the church in a socialist society. And if we look through Soviet papers and magazines, we shall see how these principles are realized."

The unidentified announcer goes on to outline the equal rights enjoyed by all Soviet citizens under the Constitution: "Articles 142 and 143 of the penal code provide for imprisonment of those government officials who would attempt to restrict human rights for reasons of religion or would tamper with divine services or other religious rites. To perform those rites, icons and other essential things are manufactured at some 40 special enterprises from materials supplied by the state and at the expense of the parishioners. Before the revolution the orthodox faith was a state religion. People who worshipped other religions or nonbelievers were discriminated against or forcefully converted to the Orthodox religion. They were not employed as civil servants. The socialist state does not give any privileges to any specific religion. Among the 20,000 temples of worship now in existence in this country are Orthodox churches and Roman Catholic cathedrals, Lutheran and Buddhist temples, mosques and synagogues, the prayer houses of Baptists and many others. Various denominations have schools and seminaries of their own--20 in all. The teaching staffs, along with the theologians and experts in divinity, include lay tutors. Some are invited from government run colleges and universities to deliver lectures. Many clergymen have merited government awards for their public activity, for valor in World War II and in the peace struggle."

Both announcers then explain that the atheist state and the church do not interfere in each other's affairs; they coexist and cooperate in areas where they can understand each other. They say this can be seen in the way the mass media operate; the government-run radio and television and the press do not leave out the church in covering domestic events. They note that, for example, IZVESTIYA covered the visit of the Hungarian Catholic Church delegation to the USSR, while NOVOYE VREMYA carried a report on the Muslim symposium in Dushanbe which examined the contribution of Soviet Muslims to the development of Islamic thought. The announcer goes on: "Of course, our papers do not conceal their atheism. They give a materialistic interpretation of events and actively fight for people's souls, saying to convince them in what they consider to be correct. The national youth paper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA reveals methods some clergymen use trying to return more sheep to the fold, that is, to convert nonbelievers to faith. They send religious prayers by mail and ask children to copy them. Also those clergymen try to keep abreast with the times and quote modern lay authors. And they approach visitors inspecting old church monuments and try to instill an idea of the greatness of Christianity. At the same time, papers publish letters from readers with protests against this kind of interference in their personal lives. But all this is but one side of the coin because the church has a press of its own. Nationwide, some 50 periodicals are published in which people who disagree with atheists can find materials explaining the world from the position of divinity."

The announcer says that there are also ecclesiastical editions distributed in the USSR for religions not common in the country. She notes that a correspondent just back from Mongolia has reported on the third issue of the journal BUDDHISTS FOR PEACE published in Ulaanbaatar.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS OFFICIAL SUPPORTS USSR STAND

LD281036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 28, TASS--"Among the tremendous transformations carried out in our country in the years of Soviet power a very important place belongs to the assurance of freedom of conscience" writes Vladimir Kuroyedov, chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs at the USSR Council of Ministers.

"Freedom of conscience is one of the historical gains of the workers," he notes in KOMMUNIST, magazine of the CPSU Central Committee. "Soviet law records the right to unhindered practice of any religion; the right to change faith; to be a member of a religious association, and at the same time, the right not to profess any religion and to conduct atheistic propaganda, but of course without insulting the religious feelings of believers in doing so."

"To satisfy religious needs, the Soviet state allows believers the use of church buildings and cult objects free of charge. Among the many thousands of such buildings used by believers are hundreds of our most valuable historic architectural monuments.

"Religious centers and communities have the right to rent, acquire and erect buildings for cult, administrative and economic purposes; to acquire the transport and other property they need. In the past 3-4 years alone, believers of various cults have built dozens of new churches and prayer-houses. New mosques and Roman Catholic churches have also appeared."

"At the present time, there are over 20,000 Orthodox churches, mosques, Buddhist temples, and prayer-houses of the Evangelical Christian-Baptists and Seventh-Day Adventists in use in the USSR. Believers of all religious enjoy in full and equal measure the right of freedom of conscience bestowed on them by the Constitution," the author continues.

"Religious associations have the right to train candidate ministers of their cults in special secondary and higher spiritual educational establishments.

"Religious centers are given the opportunity of publishing religious literature: the Bible, the Koran, theological works, prayer books, journals and church calendars. Thus, the Russian Orthodox Church has ten periodical publications and regularly produces theological books. In recent years there have been large-scale publications of four editions of the Bible, three editions of the New Testament and two editions each of forms of service and psalm-books; a four-volume edition of the works of the late Patriarch Aleksey; and the 'words and speeches of Patriarch Pimen' [slova i rechi Patriarkha Pimena]. 'Priests' handbook' [nastolnaya kniga svyashchennoszluzhitelya] and jubilee collective works of the Moscow patriarchy have been published."

"It must be said that the vast majority of the representatives of the priesthood in our country correctly understand the laws on religious cults and observe it; they display political loyalty to the policies of the Soviet state."

"However, there is no family without its black sheep, as the saying goes. We still have religious extremists, both within and close to the church, who pursue careerist, selfish aims often motivated by vainglory. They try to evade the law and to provoke dissatisfaction among believers with the policy of the Soviet state and the Communist Party with regard to religion and church. We meet such facts mainly in sectarian groups such as Jehovah's Witnesses, Pentecostalists, Free Baptists [Baptisty-"Initsiativniki"] and some others."

"The main direct in the work with believers is to patiently explain to them Soviet legislation on religious cults, the Soviet Constitution which guarantees all possibilities for normal functioning of religious associations and the satisfaction of all the religious needs of believers. It must be brought to their attention that fanatical leaders cheat the believers and are least of all concerned about their interests. And so far as those leaders themselves are concerned--those who malignantly violate Soviet legislation--then it is clear that they must be held responsible.

"There are instances when Soviet laws are broken by clerics of the Catholic Church, particularly in Lithuania. Certain representatives of Catholicism are engaged in subversive activities among believers, encouraging them to attach to the church functions which are not provided for by our laws. Extremist attempts of this kind, it must be said, are supported by the Vatican."

"Reactionary propaganda in the worst traditions of the 'cold war' is rising to the defense of all kinds of fanatics and pseudo-church 'leaders', presenting them as 'heroes' of some mythical 'religious front' who have allegedly 'suffered' for their convictions," notes Vladimir Kuroyedov.

"In this connection one has to say that no one in our country has ever been tried for his religious faith. Only those who break Soviet laws or incite others to do so are brought to book. Soviet justice has fought and will continue to fight such phenomena. No one, hiding behind religious convictions, can evade his civic duties or violate the established order in our society."

The author points out that "the churches functioning in the USSR take an active part in the struggle to strengthen universal peace, to avert the threat of another world war, to halt the arms race, to establish just relations between peoples. This noble activity meets with the approval of citizens and all the public, and is much appreciated by the Soviet Government."

"For instance, on the initiative of the Moscow Patriarchy and other religious organizations of the USSR, a major international forum took place in Moscow in 1977 under the title 'Religious Activists for a Stable Peace, Disarmament and Fair Relations Between Peoples', and representatives of all the world's religions from 107 countries took part in it."

ETHNIC GERMANS STAGE BRIEF DEMONSTRATION IN RED SQUARE

LD311652 Hamburg DPA in German 1559 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow--A group of five ethnic German Soviet citizens demonstrated in Moscow's Red Square this afternoon for permission to leave for the Federal Republic. They unrolled posters bearing the words "SOS Call by Soviet Germans" and "We Want To Go Home." The demonstration lasted just half a minute. Security officials in civilian clothing and uniformed military officials immediately intervened and tore up the posters. The demonstrators were taken away in a military vehicle.

Three correspondents from the Federal Republic who were in Red Square, were detained for about an hour after the demonstration by KGB officials and military personnel. They were ordered to surrender some film. When they refused they were allowed to leave with their films.

PRAVDA ON COMBATING HARMFUL CUSTOMS IN TURKMENIA

LD010755 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 March 1980 publishes on page 2, under the headline "What We Value in Our Ancestors' Customs," a 2,000-word article by I. Murtazakulov, secretary of Chardzhouskiy Turkmen CP Obkom, on efforts in the Turkmen SSR to encourage observance of "progressive" traditions and combat "shameful phenomena such as the sale of women for the bride-price, the beating of women and certain manifestations of religious fanaticism." Murtazakulov calls for "skillful, persistent work" and a "comprehensive approach" in combating survivals of the past, but declares that "as far as religious rites are concerned, it must be remembered that the USSR Constitution deems that citizens have the right to confess any religion and perform religious rites." He notes that there are "many shortcomings and bottlenecks" in this work, saying that "the obkom sees the way to rectify these trends as being to strictly monitor and materially analyze the quality and effectiveness of the work and rely firmly on public opinion."

IZVESTIYA REPORTS DEATH OF DEPUTY CHIEF EDITOR GRENEV

LD010951 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 March Morning Edition carries on page 6 a 550-word obituary, signed by "IZVESTIYA personnel," on the "premature death" of IZVESTIYA Deputy Chief Editor Aleksey Vasilevich Grenev, born 1907.

REPORTAGE ON MEASURES ADOPTED TO INCREASE FEED PRODUCTION

CPSU, Council of Ministers Decision

LD282030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Mar 80 ID

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on additional measures to increase production of coarse and succulent feed in 1980 and to raise its quality. It is noted that on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises, the amounts of feed produced in recent years have not satisfied the growing requirements of animal husbandry. The decision says that a specific program for the development of the fodder bases was worked out at the CPSU Central Committee July 1978 Plenum. However, the measures which it provided for are still being implemented with insufficient energy in the regions. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have pointed out to party, administrative and agricultural bodies that the shortage of coarse and succulent fodders is one of the chief causes of the low productivity in stockbreeding, and leads to a considerable overconsumption of grain, which cannot be tolerated in future. The decision provides for a package of specific and effective measures aimed at insuring a substantial increase in production and improvement in quality of hay, silage, haylage, fodder root-crops and other fodders this year. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have expressed their conviction that party, administrative, agricultural, trade union and Komsomol bodies, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, as well as industrial and construction organizations, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's July 1978 and November 1979 plenums, will go all out to fulfill successfully the tasks of further strengthening animal husbandry's feed base, and will take the necessary measures to insure a substantial increase in the production and procurement of high-quality coarse and succulent feed.

Prokhorovich Comment

LD291342 [Editorial Report ID] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 29 March carries a 4-minute interview between an unidentified Moscow Radio correspondent and Adam Voytsekhovich Prokhorovich, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

Commenting on the Central Committee and Council of Ministers' decision on feed, Prokhorovich says that together with a general increase in production and supplies of high-productivity machines for feed procurement and fodder processing in the proportions provided for by the July Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, farms will start this year to receive new machinery for the processing of coarse and succulent feed, which will enhance their nutritional value, particularly that of hay.

Asked if it could be said that kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sufficient equipment for feed procurement, Prokhorovich replies that "the requirements of agriculture are still insufficiently satisfied: Industry does not yet possess the capability. But we could have quite different indices for feed procurement if the existing equipment on farms were well and fully utilized everywhere."

He adds that "this is why the decision draws special attention to the necessity for improving the use of equipment in fodder procurement and for this reason, the committee has set its organizations the task of intensifying aid to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and improving the use of existing machinery and equipment."

Prokhorovich concludes by saying that "this year, the preparation of feed-harvesting equipment is going better than in previous years. Repairs are proceeding very well in Belorussia, and in many oblasts and krais of the RSFSR."

DEVELOPMENT OF DESERTS FOR AGRICULTURE EXAMINED

ID291332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0740 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Talk by botanist Nina Trofimovna Nechayeva, academician of the Turkmenian Academy of Sciences]

[Summary] Deserts occupy 210 million hectares in the USSR. Desert vegetation is, economically speaking, best used for grazing. The intensive development of deserts for irrigation agriculture is in progress. But even if we use all water resources--underground and precipitation--it is possible to water only 10 percent of the territory. The remaining areas will continue to be used as pastures for many years to come. The desert now produces many products which are useful to man: 3 to 4 percent of natural gas and 100 percent of karakul. The cost of animal husbandry produce in the desert is 50 percent lower than in other natural zones of the Soviet Union.

I would like to tell you about pasture protection belts made up of saksaul. They reduce wind speed, retain snow and raise air humidity. Vegetation is far denser here and produces 2 to 3 times higher yields.

On a certain territory near the pasture protection belts--some 100 meters to the side--natural vegetation has a 25 percent higher yield. Moreover, the sown plants in the belts themselves, particularly saksaul, yields another 10 quintals of fodder mass per hectare. These belts offer good protection to cattle in winter from the wind and cold. Because of the pasture protection belts, dry grasses [travy-sukhostoi] are better preserved; after all in the deserts cattle are kept on underfoot fodder and so it is important to have this dry fodder on the pasture. Many deserts have been spoiled, especially near large settlements and near watering points, by cutting bushes and overgrazing [peregruzka].

In the last few years methods have been developed to improve pastures in the harshest conditions of the desert--in the Karakum and the Kizylkum--where precipitation is only 100-140 mm. These methods, using windbreak plowing [kulisnaya raspashka], can be applied in semidesert and arid areas in other natural regions of the Soviet Union, in particular in Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan, the Kalmytskaya ASSR, Astrakhanskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts.

WINTER STOCKRAISING RESULTS FOR 1980 REVIEWED

ID291355 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture "Agricultural Review": "A Full Return"]

[Excerpts] The decisive stage of livestock wintering is under way in livestock units. Many farms have approached it with quite good indicators. In the republic as a whole the sale of meat and eggs to the state increased during the two winter months and the first half of March. The numbers of cattle and poultry have increased. Many calves have been obtained. Moscow area stockmen are skillfully and intelligently increasing the milk and meat productivity of livestock units.

Farms in Arkhangel'skaya, Vologod'skaya, Leningrad'skaya, Kirov'skaya, Kurskaya, Magadan'skaya, Sakhalin'skaya and Kamchatka'skaya oblasts, the Karelskaya ASSR, the Komi ASSR and Primorskiy Krai have increased the production and sale to the state of the main types of livestock products.

Matters have been particularly well organized by Tatarskaya ASSR stockmen. Here every livestock unit has worked out a comprehensive plan for wintering, where alongside measures to further improve production techniques, the training and retraining of cadres and the organization of their studies and socialist competition, attention is also devoted to questions of the reproduction of the herd, increasing the milk yield from newly calved cows and first calvers, improving product quality, making rational use of fodder and maintaining livestock numbers.

In the first 2 months of 1980 milk purchases increased 7 percent, meat purchases 41 percent and egg purchases 8 percent.

However, in the livestock units of Bryanskaya, Orenburgskaya, Novosibirskaya, Amurskaya and Astrakhanskaya oblasts and the Bashkirskaya ASSR results are worse than last year. Ryazanskaya, Tambovskaya and Rostovskaya Oblast farms are behind with the sale of eggs to the state. One of the main causes of the shortfall is poor work in preparing fodder and interruptions in transporting fodder to the livestock units.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Tomskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray, for instance, are located in the same zone. They have the same level of fodder supplies for livestock. But their indicators are different. During the wintering months the people of Tomskaya Oblast obtained a yield of 673 kg per cow, more than a year ago, while the people of Altayskiy Kray have obtained only 532 kg. Milk production here has fallen by 68,000 tons, or 16 percent.

Low productivity makes the question of the rational expenditure of milk for internal farm needs particularly acute. But even this reserve is far from fully exploited. Suffice it to say that on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Bryanskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Ivanovskaya, Tambovskaya and certain other oblasts and autonomous republics more than one-fourth of the milk produced is used within the farms. At the same time, by making wide use of artificial milk substitutes for feeding calves, the farms of Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya and Sakhalinskaya oblasts, the Karelskaya ASSR, Komi ASSR and the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR have increased the proportion of salable milk to 89-92 percent.

Increasing the weight condition of livestock sold for meat is one of the stockmen's priority tasks. It is still not being resolved as one would wish. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Kaluzhskaya, Penzenskaya, Rostovskaya, Kemerovskaya and certain other oblasts are still supplying livestock in poor weight condition to the meat combines.

March is the time for intensively replenishing the livestock units with young animals. One of the stockmen's main tasks is to fully protect the young animals and display the greatest possible concern for raising them. The matter is organized thriftily on the Kharchenko Sovkhoz, Pskovskaya Oblast. Here there is strict monitoring of fodder preparations, attentive care is organized and the prevention of animal diseases is carried out skillfully. All this made it possible last year to insure the survival of about 99.3 percent of the calves and all 100 percent of the piglets.

Other farms too are adopting measures to protect all the young born as fully as possible. To this end a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Chelyabinskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts, the Buryatskaya ASSR and certain other areas are making wide use of dispensaries on shift work and are organizing antenatal departments. This technique guarantees almost 100 percent survival of the young animals.

Developing socialist competition between stockmen for the successful completion of the livestock wintering, farm leaders and specialists are called upon to reveal livestock units' reserves more fully and create all the necessary conditions for highly productive labor.

GRAIN CROP SEED QUALITY BELOW STANDARD IN SOME REGIONS

LD280949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "Harvest Vigil: Agricultural Review": "Seeds Are Key to Sturdy Cereals"]

[Excerpt] In initiating the competition for a big harvest in the concluding year of the 5-year plan rural working people have pledged to carry out all the field work at the best times and to high standards. Seeds have a leading place in the package of agrotechnical measures contributing to improving fields' productivity. In grain growers' apt expression they are the gold fund of the harvest. How are the country's farmers preparing grain for sowing?

USSR Central Statistical Administration figures show that 21.5 million tons of the grain and pulse crop seeds laid in for spring sowing have been checked. More than 90 percent have been deemed up to standard, and 74 percent are first or second classes. Good concern has been shown for the quality of sowing material in Kirgizia, where 98 percent has been brought up to first and second class. The figures for the Ukraine and Moldavia are 95 percent, and for Belorussia 93 percent. Seed preparation is being completed in Saratovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts. The situation is different in a number of rayons in Tulsckaya, Omskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts and the Udmurtskaya ASSR. On checking, a considerable proportion of seeds there proved to be substandard. In some places sowing grain is being prepared only slowly in grain reception enterprises and is being fumigated late.

The delivery to farms of the seeds allocated from state resources must be completed in the near future. This work cannot be postponed to a later date: After all, some grain will still need to be brought up to sowing standard on kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Greater care should be shown regarding the preparation of grain fodder crop seeds.

The country's farmers are setting aside a vast area for hulled crops. Considerable experience of cultivating buckwheat has been accumulated. For instance, in the Ukraine and Bakhkiria, sufficient seeds have been laid in there, and also on many farms in Ulyanovskaya, Saratovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts. But there is an obvious shortage in many rayons. Moreover, the quality of the sowing material is also causing concern. Thus in Orlovskaya, Gorkovskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts, more than half the seeds of this crop have not yet been brought up to sowing standard.

The day is not far distant when sowing units will make their appearance in the rice-fields in southern areas of the country. However, a considerable proportion of the rice seeds intended for sowing remains substandard on a number of farms in Uzbekistan and Turkmenia.

PROGRESS OF RSFSR FIELD SOWING REPORTED

LD310907 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

["Land and People" program relayed via Efir-1, presented by Correspondent (Nikolay Solonin)]

[Summary] Field work has already started in certain oblasts and republics. Today's broadcast will describe what is happening in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR and in the Rostovskaya and Nikolayevskaya oblasts.

A female correspondent reports from Groznyy that field work has already started there and that the good weather is finally good in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR with temperatures of 10 degrees. In steppe areas the temperature is 15 degrees. To date six leading rayons in the ASSR have begun sowing early grain crops, oats and peas and also alfalfa. More than 10,000 hectares have been sown. The planting of early potato varieties began today. Corn sowing will begin in the next few days. (Sergey Alekseyevich Kirillov), Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR's minister of agriculture, says that farms are fully supplied with seeds for spring crops.

In Nikolayevskaya Oblast seed shortages are gradually being made good and there is now virtually no seed shortage according to (Anatoliy Semenovich Martenko), deputy head of the Nikolayevskaya Oblast Agricultural Directorate.

(Solonin) says that this year the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR has pledged to produce 110,000 tons of corn from 15,000 hectares. The minister of agriculture says this will exceed the previous records of 83,000 and 87,000 tons.

In Tostovskaya Oblast there is snow in the fields and spring is more than 2 weeks behind schedule. Agricultural equipment is ready to start work in all 40 rayons of the oblast. This year 1.3 million hectares are to be sown with spring crops in the oblast, which is less than in previous years because last fall more than 2 million hectares were sown with winter wheat in good time. The entire sown area basically withstood the winter well.

This year there has hardly been any snow in Nikolayevskaya Oblast; winter grain crops will have to be resown on an area of 200,000 hectares because there were no shoots due to the lack of moisture. It is planned to harvest not less than 9 million tons of grain crops in Rostovskaya Oblast. Winter crops have been top-dressed on an area of more than 1 million hectares, and 20 million kms of organic fertilizer have been taken to the fields--a record for the oblast. There is a full supply of seeds for spring crops. (Vasiliy Stefanovich Belashov), deputy head of the Rostovskaya Oblast Agricultural Directorate, says that sowing will have to proceed apace because of the late spring.

The correspondent reports from Nikolayevskaya Oblast that the present year is a difficult one for grain growers in the southern Ukraine because of the dry fall and a dry snowless winter. Real winter did not arrive until March. In mid-March, when in previous years the sowing of early and spring crops was already in full swing, this year there has been snow. Then there were cold rains and the soil was covered by an ice crust. This year Nikolayevskaya Oblast has pledged to harvest 2.54 million tons of grain crops and it is intended to achieve this despite the unfavorable weather conditions.

BODYUL ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL RALLY ON YEAR'S TASK

LD281553 [Editorial Report LD] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA in Russian on 18 March 1980 publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 7,000-word text of the report delivered by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, at a rally on 17 March of the republic's agricultural machine operators in Kishinev's Oktombriye Palace. After a rapid survey of the international scene during which he replays Brezhnev's remarks on the Afghan issue, Bodyul moves on to a detailed consideration of the republic's agricultural tasks in the coming year.

BRIEFS

KHABARVSK KRAY RESETTLERS--Resettlers from Voroshilovgrad Oblast arrived at Vyazemskiy station last Sunday. All the families of the resettlers have been provided with apartments and they will be engaged in farming. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 31 Mar 80 OW]

CALLUP FOR MILITARY SERVICE ANNOUNCED

LD261622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] By order of the USSR minister of defense servicemen whose period of active military service expires before 1 July 1980 will be discharged into the reserve from the Soviet Army, Navy, border and internal forces in April and June.

It is ordered that citizens who are 18 years old on callup day and who do not have the right of deferment, and citizens older than the callup ages whose callup deferment has expired be called for active military service.

REPORTAGE ON CENTRAL ACADEMY THEATER ANNIVERSARY

Yepishev Presentations

LD311245 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Our Correspondent] report: "Presentation of Awards"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, on the instructions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, presented orders and medals to a group of workers in the Central Academy Theater of the Soviet Army, who have been presented with awards for their services in developing the Soviet theater.

Army General A. Yepishev cordially congratulated the recipients and wished the army theater collective new creative successes.

Participants Gathered

LD311031 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Jubilee of Army Theater"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday in the Central Academic Theater of the Soviet Army a ceremonial gathering took place dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Central Academy Theater of the Soviet Army and to the presentation to the theater of the Order of the Labor Red Banner. Participating in the gathering were Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; Z. Tumanova, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen Avn I. Moroz and Admiral A. Sorokin, members of military councils and chiefs of political directorates of branches of the armed forces; Yu. Melentyev, RSFSR minister of culture; USSR people's artiste T. Khrennikov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Composers; and USSR people's artiste Ye. Gogoleva, chairman of the Central Commission for Cultural Patronage of the USSR Armed Forces.